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KETCHUM.

Story of His Last Fortnight.

His Whereabouts and Doings Day by Day.

HIS ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

The Winning Ways of Cincinnati Merchants.

Miraculous Provision of Underclothing and Tooth-brush.

Statement of Miss Ives, the Landlady.

STORY OF KETCHUM THE DEFAULTER.

PROMPT ACTION OF OAKEY HALL.

Ketchum at the Police Headquarters---Interview with His Father and Counsel---All About Him.

On Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 16, in the year of our Lord 1865, a thick-set, pleasant-featured man, with sandy hair and a tanned skin, walked briskly up Wall-street. The business of the day was over. His luck had been excellent, his pockets stood out with greenbacks, and, cogitating as he walked, he found himself at the corner of the two famous streets of the city, Broadway and Wall. Into the cellar he darted, quickly scanning the tempting array of leather and prunella, he selected a convenient-sized bag, stuffed into it his ill-smelling pile of flabby notes, whistled an air from the "Enchantress," mounted the steps, hailed a Twenty-third-street omnibus, and was off to—where?

The young man was Ketchum, son of the famous Morris Ketchum, junior partner in the great banking firm in Exchange-place; his credit stood at millions, his income among the hundreds of thousands, his acquaintance the very elect, his reputation the very best, his character—well, let us see. Up-town he went, gentlemen met and bowed deferentially; passing on they said, "what a splendid fellow, what opportunities, what a career already, what glory before him." Ladies met him, and bowed smilingly; passing on they said, "how I envy him, what a model young man, so discreet, so just, so sober, so unlike other and more frisky men." Up-town he went, but neither the gentlemen nor the ladies who met, and recognized and envied him thought to follow and watch and nab him. If they had, they would have watched and followed and nabbed the greatest defaulter of the age, entitled themselves to the gratitude of his defrauded creditors and been smarter and keener than the detectives and policemen of the metropolis, smart and keen as those useful members of society are universally conceded to be.

The next day, Wednesday, the 17th, the whole

CITY WAS EXCITED

and astounded. A great fraud had been committed, millions of securities had been stolen, other millions had been obtained on forged paper, the credit of houses was broken, banks were shaken, the street was alarmed, the "craft was endangered," merchants failed, notes were protested, checks were dishonored, and all because this thick-set, pleasant-faced young man with sandy hair and a tanned-skin, had gone up town the day before in a Twenty-third-street omnibus, and had omitted to come down again.

Clearly it becomes interesting to know where he went to.

THE FIRST THING DONE

by those interested was to investigate matters, ascertain the extent of the wrongs done, silence the loud-talkers, screen the criminal and bamboozle the public. This it was quite easy to do. Consequently we were at first told of a "few forged gold checks," which were discovered, detected and dishonored at the board. No one knew whence they came, none could tell what became of them. They came from Ketchum and were taken up with his money.

Then we were graciously permitted to know that a million or two of dollars had been obtained by Ketchum, on forged paper, but it was not until the Times went to work systematically and intelligently, that any official statement, any formal disclosure was given by the banks, the brokers or the partners of the defaulter.

The astounding revelations of carelessness, rascality, looseness, forgery, opportunity for fraud and ease of accomplishment, made the public eye open wider than it had ever done before. Days passed on before the tone of the market was at all healthy, befor the bewildered people touched the solid rock of confidence in each other. Meanwhile Ketchum neglected to come down town, and *no one* deemed it worth while to go up town for him.

THE SECOND THING DONE

by those interested in young Ketchum and his affairs was skillfully to mislead the police. An intelligent gentleman—who was he?—suggested the absurd idea that the young man would take passage in the Cunarder from Boston. Down to Boston went a shrewd lynx-eyed detective. He did'nt know Ketchum, so he took with him a young man, the junior partner of Mr. Charles Graham, who was to point out Ketchum in case he should see him in the crowded saloon of the outward-bound *Asia*. Of course he did'nt see him there—he was up-town—but of course he would instantly have pointed him out if he had seen him. This is the same young partner who, in Mr. Charles Graham's absence from the city, redeemed on Tuesday

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND

dollars worth of forged gold checks over the counter of the house. Well, while the banks forgot to offer any reward, and Mr. Morris Ketchum was so occupied in adding up the amounts abstracted from his vault, that he could give no thought to the whereabouts of his son, and the opulent firms whose names were forged were so kind-hearted that they could not offer a reward, while all this was so, what were the house of Charles Graham & Co. doing? Mr. Graham, an honest, well intending man was assigning his property, and his partner was on the way to Boston searching with the detective for young Mr. Ketchum. It is not stated who paid the expenses of the trip.

THE THIRD THING DONE

was the absorption of the forged checks. Does any one know absolutely where any one of these checks can be found? Mr. Graham showed us a large lot of them on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, and we heard of a few elsewhere; but of late they are scarce, and Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the cultured and caustic District-Attorney, intimates that even he, with all the weapons of the law at his command, may be baffled in obtaining even a glimpse of one. The checks were absorbed then, and the word was industriously circulated that the amount of the roguery had been exaggerated; that the tender and forgiving, though defrauded and bamboozled father, was prepared to make good the errors of his son. In the meantime, no one thought of the Twenty-third-street stage, no rewards were offered, and, as one of the best and most successful detectives on the force remarked to us, it looked "very much as though they didn't want to find him, and it would be more kicks than thanks a man would get who should bring the rogue to justice."

While the banks are congratulating themselves upon their *escape from loss;* while Morris Ketchum, Son & Co. are proving with elaborate arguments that they never meddled with stocks; while Charles Graham & Co. are redeeming $285,000 of forged paper; while the detectives are wondering that no reward is offered; while the young gentleman recently made a partner in the house of Graham is searching diligently for Ketchum where every child knew he was not, let us follow that Twenty-third-street omnibus. Perhaps Ketchum will get out.

He did get out. He got out and went without the slightest hesitation to the door of No. 223 West Twentieth-street, and when the same was opened, *sans ceremonie*, he walked in and felt very much at though he had been there before. In relation to this house there are many rumors; all are interesting, because they are connected with the romance of the rich young man; but some are more reputable than others, and to those we prefer to adhere, giving them and them only to our readers. Whatever the romance may be, the fact is that the house is a very ordinary one; basement, three stories, plain brick front, in a very quiet neighborhood. Asking for the lady of the place he awaited her arrival. Miss Ives, a comely, middle-aged person, answered the summons. Introducing himself as Mr. Lowrey, so goes the story, of Cincinnati, he desired to engage a suite of rooms. She showed him a parlor and bedroom, which so pleased him that he engaged them at once, for the moderate period of six months, taking it for granted that he would be satisfied with the table, pleased with the inmates, and entirely at home in his new quarters. These conclusions are so reasonable, and the transaction is so eminently rational, and so many merchants come from Cincinnati with little bags of bank-notes and no clothes, that it is not at all remarkable that he was asked neither for references, money nor baggage. Six months, too; it's the exact time that Cincinnati merchants invariably need for the maturing of their business in the city. This *is* irony.

"Quiet and unobtrusive," Mr. Ketchum went to his little bedroom on the first floor. It is a modest room. A few common engravings adorn the walls, but the bed is a good one, the musquito net falls gracefully from the gilded crown in the centre, and lends an air, quite an air of comfort and of home to the place—so at least thought Ketchum. It will be remembered that he went directly there from Wall-street, that his only luggage was that which we would all be glad to carry, a little black bag just filled with promises to pay. Of course, then, he had no brushes, no soap, no night clothing, no clean linen, no change of anything—did he? If we remember, these things were found there when—but we anticipate, and its very strange how one's head will run on these absurdities.

Taking the rooms like a "gintleman as he was, Sir, and niver saying a word about the price, Sir, he was so pleased," young Ketchum, rich Ketchum, poor Ketchum, old Ketchum's son, sat upon the side of his bed and meditated. While he meditated, the bell rang, and a letter was handed him. While he is reading the letter, let the reader go with us to the

OFFICE OF MORRIS KETCHUM.

in Exchange-place.

In the rear of a long counting-room, devoted to the use of clerks, is a large parlor. It is furnished simply, with desks and chairs and a sofa. On one side is a vault, on the other a fireplace. Sitting at the far side of the room, were, at the time to which we refer, several elderly gentlemen, standing in front of and talking to them was one upon whom public attention has often been drawn, whose name always known is now renowned throughout the world, whose credit was always among the foremost and whose influence in the places where money is king was tremendous, and not always good. He is a short thick-set man, with silvery hair, a very keen, quick-rolling, restless eye of gray, a big nose, thin lips, hard and relentless in expression of face, a man whose countenance would not encourage familiarity. This is Morris Ketchum. Advancing toward him, we asked a few proper, pertinent questions. We were met courteously, our questions promptly.

Standing directly in front of the vault, whose heavy door of iron swung wide upon its long hinges before us, he said: "Where Edward has gone, I do not know. Why he should go, I cannot tell. Certainly he had everything that heart could wish. He had position and money, a large family, a happy home. He has done me a grievous wrong; he has ruined my house and credit; he has stolen from that vault securities deposited with us to an enormous amount, between two and three millions, at least. I have stopped payment; I have no idea that we shall resume. In addition to the fraud committed here, I learn he is charged with others. He is said to have forged gold checks—but of those I don't speak. Where he has gone I do not know. I have no idea where he has gone. I saw him on Sunday night, (this was Tuesday,) since when I am entirely ignorant of his whereabouts or his movements."

So said the father on Tuesday, the 16th, and it becomes a matter of interest to know who and where is the other "father" who sends his son a letter so soon thereafter, and, by a singular coincidence, sending it to the very house in Twenty-third-street into which Ketchum went for the "first time on Tuesday afternoon."

The days rolled on. No reward was offered; the matter became old and stale; the newspapers were filled with new matter; the detectives gave up all thought of a "make;" the friends of the youth were hoping that they could keep matters quiet, and that things could be fixed. This was down town; up town it was different.

KETCHUM PASSED HIS TIME

very unlike most Cincinnati merchants. From Tuesday afternoon until the following Sunday he remained in the house. Did he not in all that time have occasion for the sundry little toilette articles which abound in his house on the avenue? Did he need no change of clothing, no linen, nor coats, nor boots, nor slippers, nor flannels? Or did, by a singular chance, the baggage of another Cincinnati merchant turn up at the door of No. 223 West Twentieth-street just at the nick of time, with brushes that pleased and clothes that fitted? Such things used to happen when prophets were fed by ravens, and miracles were the order of the day; why not now?

Wednesday came, and with it the papers. Startling head lines, imposing captions, awful disclosures filled their columns, and Ketchum kept his room, reading and reflecting upon the news.

Thursday came with its clincning of the rascalities; the statements of defrauded banks, of broken fathers, of ruined brokers, of astonished banks. He kept his room on this day, reading and quite likely reflecting upon the news.

Friday came. A pitiful reward of $5,000 had been offered—a reward which made the detectives shrug their shoulders; they saw the bottom of it; a reward which made young Ketchum laugh, for he knew it would tempt no one; a reward which insulted the common sense of the community and said to lesser criminals, "come up higher; the greater your fraud the more perfect your impunity." That didn't trouble the young man, and he ate his dinner with a relish, discussed the Ketchum fraud and the Jenkins salooni-ity with the landlady, read a little of "Enoch Arden," received a letter or two from father, brother, Frank and other friends who found out accidentally that he had changed his name and was living in Twentieth-street, sent out for the evening papers, read the elaborate money articles in the *Express* and the ponderous comments in the *Commercial*, examined his beard, which had now remained untouched since Tuesday morning, and went to bed. He slept soundly all night long.

Saturday morning came, (and here it would be pertinent to ask where did that clean shirt come from—by what singular fortune do clean socks hang upon the rack—and stranger still, who could have furnished that same white handkerchief, neatly marked with the name of Ketchum?—we would like to know, you know.)

Sunday, the day of rest, came in its turn. He had had rest enough, had in fact become restless. He needed exercise; why then shouldn't he take it? No one seemed very anxious to find him, and naturally thinking he would be safe from molestation, he sallied out in the evening for a walk. It would be interesting to know whether he, for instance, wandered around to No. 424 Fifth-avenue, or by accident dropped in for a moment and from force of habit at No. 136 Madison-avenue, or whether (absurd idea) he called for the fun of the thing, on the affectionate "Father" who wrote to him a few days before. People will wonder and this wonder in particular seems natural, in view of sundry circumstances.

On Monday, other matters, grave and serious, enlisted the public sympathy, and Ketchum breathed freely. He found the persons of the house pleasant, amiable, unsuspecting people. They rather liked the singular Cincinnati merchant. To be sure, he had no luggage; his singularly clean linen, day after day, attracted no notice, even if he had come there with no trunk;—the age of miracles is not wholly gone, and it is nothing worthy of remark for a man to find a full supply of clothes every morning at his bedside. He was disposed to be sociable; he talked long in the morning after breakfast, had nothing to do, and lived as all Cincinnati merchants live when they come to New-York and engage rooms for six months. The topics of the day were discussed, the boldness of Ketchum was canvassed, the junketings of Jenkins were laughed at, the concert-saloon coquetteries of Vive. Brower were properly denounced, and time passed pleasantly. Quite a happy family was this in West Twentieth-street. The only thing which

SEEMED STRANGE TO THE LADY

of the house was his desire to have his meals served in his own room. At times fits of retiracy would come upon him; he would desire to be let alone; he then walked his room, up and down, up and down, as if worried about something. Night came, and availing himself of the friendly shade, he went out, but for some reason returned almost immediately. Whatever the reason was, it had influence sufficient to keep him in the house until the following Thursday, when he went into the street at one o'clock, and

REMAINED OUT SEVEN HOURS,

returning not far from eight o'clock in the evening. He says that he walked the streets, that he met many people whose faces were familiar to him, that he was near enough to others to recognize in them intimate friends, and that to cap the climax of absurdity he

WENT TO CENTRAL PARK

where he drove awhile, walked awhile and sat awhile secluded from the crowd. During the hours he spent at this retired spot he saw many others whom he knew and he was surprised to find that he was not recognized. The story flavors of the ridiculous; its by no means easy to believe that a man so well known as he to the better class of Park *habitués*, could spend any length of time upon its drives or walks and not be seen and detected, no matter how disguished. He, however, was in no disguise whatever. He was dressed as usual, so far as externals are concerned, and we imagine the Cincinnatian underclothes found so mysteriously in his room, were fashioned by a hand that had often counted the greenbacks from the vault of No. 40 Exchange-place. Still, according to his story, although he saw many whom he knew, no one knew him and he returned in safety after an absence of seven hours from his Cincinnatian retreat. That story won't do. An indulgent public wouldn't find it in its heart to say very hard things about it if he had visited his wife or his father, or his devoted mother; but this Central Park "gag" is entirely too much for ordinary mortals to swallow whole. He stopped at a billiard-saloon and played a game—with whom? Perhaps with "Frank," whoever he is.

We are all human and liable to err. Ketchum is human, quite so, and has erred several times. Once was when he went upon the street; once was when he called on a friend, whose servant recognized him. We don't care to penetrate the vail of secrecy which, for certain possible prudential reasons, our detective friends have dropped over the detection and arrest; but it can do no harm to remark that in the case of all great criminals they are sure to rest on some broken reed, to trust to some untrustworthy friend, to confide in some person whose interest is not parallel with theirs. It was so in this instance. By this leaky, untrustworthy and false friend

INFORMATION WAS SENT

to the police, which induced them to believe that Ketchum was not far from West Twentieth-street. Two of the able men who share the confidence of John Young, a host in himself, a man of fertile brain and abundant resource were set at work upon the case. Five thousand dollars, let it be remembered, was all that had been offered for the detection of the man who had taken millions, and this was not to be had entire, for the fund has fifteen per cent., and the understrappers take as much more. But there is sometimes something better than money; it is the bubble, reputation; and Officers McDougal and Gilmore knew that the men who arrested Ketchum would be famous on the force, and they determined to do it.

They watched the block upon which the defaulter was believed to be, they talked sweet nothings with servants, they made inquiries concerning the rentals of houses and the price of board; they were themselves suspected of being "interlopers and fictitious characters," and all because they wanted Ketchum.

Friday came. The papers and their contents were discussed as usual; the customary pleasantries passed between the estimable hostess and her Cincinnati guest; the daily letter for the merchant from the West was received and answered as usual; the dinner was eaten and the table cleared away, when an evil spirit whispered in young Ketchum's ear

GO OUT AGAIN—YOU'RE SAFE.

He obeyed, of course. They all do. Up stepped the officer. The great defaulter was unmasked, the Cincinnati merchant was no more, and Edward Ketchum went to the Headquarters of the Police, a prisoner. The news spread throughout the city with a thousand senseless exaggerations; some people rejoiced, others sympathized and many expressed the hope that the whole affair would be probed to the bottom, and that not only young Ketchum but all concerned in the affair might be brought to justice.

The officers of course searched the premises, and found

THREE LETTERS

among other important evidence. These letters are dated at Cincinnati, but were one and all mailed in this city. Evidently the Cincinnati dodge was understood by his friends, and the writers, whoever they may be, have known from the very start all about the defalcation, the movements of Ketchum and his whereabouts. The first appears to be written in a female hand, purports to come from an affectionate cousin of "Lowry," and is signed "Ellen." The second, written in a plain, bold, commercial hand, purports to be the production of Ellen's brother "Frank," thanking cousin "Lowry" for a handsome present; and the last is from Lowry's "father," giving him some parental advice, and especially tells him that close confinement to the house will not be beneficial to his "son's" health. The first two have envelopes and have a two-cent postage stamp on the corners of the envelopes. They are superscribed "Mr. C. R. Lowry, No. 223 West Twentieth-street, New-York."

THE LETTER FROM ELLEN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.

My Dear Cousin: Your mother desires me to say she should write you to-day, but having some important household matters to attend to, cannot well spare the time. She has, therefore, deputed me to write her accustomed letter, and however incapable I feel of filling her place, I have cheerfully undertaken the task, my only fear being that you may not be able to read my writing, which, as you know, is proverbial for its indistinctness. I think you would have been happy could you have seen Frank's delight after receiving your present. I really think he was as much like a child with a new toy as anything I know, and just about as happy. Everything here is dull and quiet, and all miss you, and you are inquired of frequently, with many kind wishes for your improvement. I think there are one or two fair hearts who, to say the least, are a little more saddened since your departure. But then I must stop telling tales, out of school, and flattering your vanity, or else there will be no living in the house with you, should you return. I wonder if you are as fond of teasing as ever, and whether you have found any one upon whom to vent your abilities in that line. If you have, I pity them, but should, nevertheless, be willing to put up with just a little teasing for the sake of seeing your dear old self. Now I sat down with the intention of inflicting a good long letter upon you, just because I know you abominate long letters, but I shall have to abandon my idea as there is an arrival of callers, and your mother calls me to go down and see them; so good bye, with lots of love, which your mother sends, and just a little from ELLEN.

THE LETTER FROM FRANK.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22, 1865.

My Dear Brother: I have but a few moments in which to acknowledge the receipt of your valuable and most acceptable present. It came just in the nick of time. Many, many thanks. Will write you again in a day or two.

With best love, believe me ever your affectionate brother, in haste, FRANK.

C. R. Lowry.

LETTER FROM LOWRY'S "FATHER."

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18, 1865.

My Dear Son: Your letter of the 16th is just received, and the information in regard to your health cannot but, as you must know, give us the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. In regard to spending money, I do not wish to place you under any restrictions upon that head, having every confidence in your prudence, and as far as it is necessary, your economy. Your friends have often inquired about you, and it is very pleasant for me to see how many people you have attracted to you. True friendship, when seconded, is beyond all price and value; and I cannot enforce too strongly upon you the desirableness of making a proper class acquaintances and friendship; and when made, if you find them of a proper class, do not give them up lightly. I trust you will not confine yourself too closely to the house, as a proper amount of exercise, if not carried to an excess, cannot but be beneficial. Matters are going on here about as usual. I have recently made some purchases of real estate, which I think will prove eventually, if not immediately, profitable and remunerative. The family all send much love, and will probably severally write you during the coming week. I should write more at length, but am called down by an appointment, and therefore have only to remain your affectionate FATHER.

C. R. Lowry, Esq., New-York.

The two places of interest are now, of course, the house where Ketchum lived and the Police Headquarters where he now rests confined. We went to the house yesterday. It is situated on the northern side of West Twentieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, directly opposite St. Peter's Episcopal Church. It is of plain brick, English basement, three stories high, denoting comfortable quarters within. The locality is an exceedingly pleasant one, the street being disturbed by neither cars nor stages, and vehicles making their route of way but very seldom. A more retired and eligible spot for a man, like Ketchum, desirous of avoiding the scrutiny of the crowds and the bustle of the more densely populated parts of the city, could not have been selected. In this he showed a certain amount of cool, calculating judgment, which, however, proved unavailing in putting the detectives off his track. His chosen "boarding-house" was not a regular boarding-house, but occupied by two maiden sisters. The apartments furnished Ketchum had been vacated some time before by friends of the inmates.

The lady of the house, Miss H. S. Ives, is a very comely lady, courteous and communicative. She had evidently been favorably impressed by Ketchum, and until proof is given to the contrary, it cannot be considered fair to accuse her of complicity in his concealment.

HER STORY IS

that a gentleman called at the house about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day the defaulter was missed from Wall-street and asked if he could be accommodated with rooms and board. He was shown into the apartments which were advertised on the door, and, without apparently making any very critical examination of their suitability, or inquiring how much the charges would be, engaged for six months a parlor and a small bed-room adjoining, immediately in the rear of the front parlor on the first floor. He represented himself to be a Mr. Lowry, of Cincinnati. He said that he had lately been in business, and had transacted all the business he had had to attend to. He had concluded to take up his residence in New-York City, preferring, as he said, to live in that place to any other large city.

After he had taken possession of his hired apartments he kept himself in the most retired seclusion, expressing a desire to be left alone as far as possible. He did not go to the table at meal hours, but had his meals served to him in his own rooms. All the inmates in the house are very profuse in their praises of his general behavior. He acted, they say, as a perfect gentleman in every respect, and was so affable in his manners, that he was but a very short time in the place before he had attracted every one to him, as if he had been known to them for years. At times he would indulge in a few remarks, and would converse very freely on books and travels, and the like, in the most pleasing manner. The only time that the subject of his own crime was broached to him, was on the Wednesday after his arrival. He handed the paper to the lady of the house, and proffered some remark about the terrible hubbub in Wall-street. Thinking he had reference to Jenkins, she answered accordingly. "O, it is a far worse affair than that," he said, and there the subject dropped, the lady saying that she thought young Ketchum was a very cute, smart young man, or something to that effect. To this he made no reply, to the best of her recollection. It is not true, as it has been reported, that he went publicly into the streets every day. According to Miss Ives' statements, he kept his rooms constantly, with the exception of last Sunday evening, when he went out, and, on his return, said he had been to church. On Thursday, he again went out between 1 and 2 o'clock, and did not come in until about 7 in the evening; and again, on Friday last, about 11 or 12 in the morning, when he returned to the house about 4 or 4:30 in the afternoon, where he found Mr. Buell, the President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, and a detective officer awaiting him. During the whole time he remained in the house, he appeared in a continual state of excitement. He walked incessantly to and fro in his room, and partook of but very little food, and when asked if he desired anything, he always made the reply that he wanted nothing and was very comfortable in every respect. Miss Ives says that she had expressed doubts to her sister as to his sanity; and adds that she felt fully convinced that he was not in the full possession of his senses, his eyes having the peculiar stare at vacancy and troubled look characteristic of an insane person. These appearances and his abstracted manner were the subject of frequent remark; but finding him so amiable and harmless in manner her doubts were partially dissipated. Ketchum, no doubt perceiving that his troubled looks were the subject of comment, or anticipating such, informed them that he had been ill some time before coming to the place with chills and fever, and had not yet regained perfect health.

The inmates of the house were, to all appearances, entirely innocent of who he was. Their surprise, therefore, on finding the officers and Mr. Buell, of the Importers and Traders' Bank, inquiring for Ketchum may easily be imagined. However, to the question as to whether, putting this and that together, Miss Ives had not in the end suspected something wrong, the landlady made no satisfactory reply. Every one in the house expressed great sympathy for the "poor fellow," and hoped no harm would come of his "capers" so much had he won their regard and esteem. On Saturday evening, a note was received in Ketchum's own handwriting, signed with his proper signature, requesting the landlady to send to his place of imprisonment, by the messenger he had sent, a few articles he had left, such as towels, soap, comb, and other essentials.

During Ketchum's absence from the house on Friday (he went out, as we have said, about 11 or 12 o'clock) a detective officer, in company with the President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, arrived, and to the great surprise of the landlady, informed her that they had come to see no less a person than Mr. Edward B. Ketchum, who had, sometime before, made himself so notorious by his enormous frauds in Wall-street. They were conducted to the parlor, which opened into Ketchum's apartments by means of folding-doors, and there sat to await the coming of Ketchum, alias Lowrie, of Cincinnati. About 4 o'clock he arrived, suspecting nothing wrong, and, as usual, proceeded to his rooms in the rear of the parlor, in which were seated the detective and the bank-president. He had hardly entered, before the two latter gentlemen arose and followed him in, where, no doubt, Mr. Ketchum was as much surprised at the unexpected visit, as the officer and his companion were rejoiced at having captured their bird at last. After a few moments, leaving the detective in the room with Ketchum, Mr. Bauer, the President of the Park Bank, went out and soon returned with a carriage, when the trio drove off to Police Headquarters, leaving Ketchum's "six-month's-engaged" room in solitude and silence.

With the rumors, true or false, concerning Ketchum's previous connection with the Twentieth-street family the public have nothing to do—unless evidence to the contrary is given, we are bound to take the statement of Miss Ives, confirmed as it is by circumstantial evidence and the statement of Ketchum, to be correct.

AT THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Ketchum was confined in a small cell adjoining the Detective Bureau, and opening into it. Here his coolness never for an instant forsook him. He talked coolly and unexcitedly, as usual, betraying no sign of trepidation, and evincing no uneasiness as to his position. From his manner one would not have dreamed even that he was a detected criminal. When talked with upon the subject of the forgery, he said that it would be all settled in a few days, and in six months he would walk Wall-street as coolly as he did before the transaction. During his incarceration at the headquarters he was visited by many of his old friends and several eminent men, among them Mr. John Sedgwick. Those who called spoke to him with kindness, while he treated all, except his father, with coolness, and spoke to them as though he had been temporarily absent on business. He evidently did not consider himself a criminal, or at least did not acknowledge the fact by any peculiarity of his demeanor. No person present, however injured, showed any disposition to prosecute him, and it is very possible that, as he expresses the belief he will, he will walk Wall-street in six months, the peer of any among his former associates.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH HIS FATHER

was extremely affecting. Whatever may be the connection of the old man with his son's difficulties, it is evident that the announcement of his arrest caused him great surprise, while the assurance of his son's safety seemed to relieve his mind from the state of anxiety and suspense into which he had been plunged by his son's disappearance.

The meeting was one that cannot be described. The father clasped Edward affectionately in his arms, and said to him: "My son! my son! you have ruined me, but I forgive you."

During this interview, which was protracted, great mutual affection was manifested between the father and son, and the two were fully reconciled.

HIS PAST TRANSACTIONS.

Ketchum speaks with entire and singular freedom. He asserts that at one time he owned property to the value of six millions. His losses, like those of many other speculators, began with the decline of the premium on gold. He says that the amount to which he has involved himself in his various transactions—the amount of his liabilities, as he expresses it—is about four millions. He would have found it easy, he says, to pay liabilities to the amount of two and a half millions. The sum found on him, when arrested, was $48,000.

The mills of the law grind slowly, perhaps, but as a general rule they grind exceeding small. Mr. Oakey Hall, the District Attorney, was at once notified of the arrest, and in the absence of any private prosecution felt constrained to take

IMMEDIATE LEGAL ACTION

in the case, as the representative of the people. He accordingly went to the Tombs Police Court at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and made the following affidavit before Justice Hogan:

AFFIDAVIT OF OAKEY HALL.

FIRST DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—A. Oakey Hall, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is District-Attorney of the said City and County of New-York, and is public prosecutor of complaints wherein the people of the body of said city and county are complainants; deponent says that the said people, by him as moving complainant, complain herein against one Edward B. Ketchum, (now under arrest at the office of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District, but without warrant and on suspicion of having committed a felony,) to wit: That deponent is informed and verily believes that the said Edward B. Ketchum, at various times, within the city and county, between the dates of June 1 and Aug. 14 last, past, willfully and feloniously forged three hundred pecuniary obligations purporting to transfer rights of property, each of which are in writing, printing, and figures, and each of which changing respectively numbers, signatures, payees and dates are in substance as follows:

"No. 58,502. NEW YORK, June 25, 1865.

"The Bank of New York, National Banking Association, pay to the order of —— five thousand dollars. $5,000.

"Countersigned on the face thereof are:

"Register No. —— A. P. B. Jones, Register.

"O. T. Smith. Teller."

That the parts of each of said obligations (commonly called a gold check, and by usage commercially negotiable) which are feloniously forged, are the signatures of the drawers of said checks. That deponent is informed and believes one Charles Graham, of No. 42 Exchange-place, now has in his custody or under his control a number of said forged gold checks. That deponent is informed and believes that the names of Brecklemann, Unger & Co., and of Hallgarten & Heyfield, respectively existing recognized firms, are forged to some of said checks. That deponent is informed and believes that the said Edward B. Ketchum, at the dates and places aforesaid feloniously uttered many of the said gold checks, and received value thereon, to the said Chas. Graham to and the Fourth National Bank, with intent to defraud. That deponent is further informed and verily believes, that the said Edward B. Ketchum had on his person, or under his control, when arrested, sixty-seven gold checks of the description general as aforesaid, and which deponent believes to be forgeries, and which are hereof made part. That deponent is further informed that the said Edward B. Ketchum, when arrested, was concealed at house No, 223 West Twentieth-street, in said city, under the false name of C. R. Lowry, and when arrested there were found with him three letters hereto annexed, which, in deponent's judgment, (and as he charges the fact to be) seem to indicate that the writer or writers thereof are accessories with the said Edward B. Ketchum. Deponent therefore prays that, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, an examination may be had upon the preliminary complaint, *subpena, subpenœ ducetecum*, served upon said Charles Graham, the bank and firms aforesaid, and on such other witnesses as from time to time may seem expedient, to the end that the said Edward B. Ketchum may be held to answer said charge of forgery in the third degree, and the writers of said letters possibly discovered and duly prosecuted, and such other proceedings had as are advisable for public justice, under the provisions of the revised statutes, and the case of The People vs. Hicks 15 Barbour's Reports, that deponent makes this complaint, because he is informed and believes that there is no private complainant desirous of relating or presecuting unless legally compelled; and because he is informed and believes said forgeries or forged paper may be lost as exhibits; and further says not. (Signed) A. OAKEY HALL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 26th day of August, 1865. E. HOGAN, Police Justice.

Indorsed on the complaint and affidavit is the following: "Witnesses to the subpœna, the within named Charles Graham, Mr. Leveridge, Bank of New-York; Detective Gilmore; President Calhoun, Fourth National Bank, and after Monday the firms whose names are signed to any of the gold checks when produced."

This secured the person of the prisoner, and he is to be kept at the Police Headquarters until after the examination this morning. He is kept secluded from the view of even the press, it being the intention of the officers who have the management of his case not to develope any material facts before they have succeeded in fathoming the forgeries and arresting every person that has in any manner been connected with them. On Saturday afternoon Messrs. A. Oakey Hall, John Sedgwick and Superintendent Kennedy were closeted with Ketchum, but the result of their conference did not transpire. Indeed, so reticent are these gentlemen and all others that are interested in the case, that it was a mere accident through which the newspaper men learned that this interview had taken place. Hence they were forced to content themselves with

RUMORS,

one of which is that Ketchum, while concealed, put aside in a safe place enough money to take care of himself many years. He has, it is estimated, concealed $150,000. Ketchum is reported to have said that he expected to be tried and convicted, and thought it best to provide against any emergencies. It was furthermore said that he was quite buoyant, yesterday morning, indulging in many pleasantries with his attendants.

Subsequent to Ketchum's conference with Superintendent Kennedy, Mr. John Sedgwick, and District-Attorney Hall, the fact was made known to him that the District-Attorney had begun the preparation of the initial papers in the complaint against him, and he received the information with stolid indifference.

Yesterday he passed his

FIRST SUNDAY IN PRISON.

All the long, dreary Sabbath the prisoner sat with one of his captors in his seven-by-nine cell, entombed within wall of solid masonry, relieved by only one iron-bound window, and as far removed from the sights and sounds of New-York as though he were in the midst of the Desert of Sahara. This cell is a brick-and-mortar safe that was built for the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters It adjoins, or, rather, is a part of the Detectives office; but from the basement (where the small fry of criminals are incarcerated) to the fifth story, where important police records are stored for safe keeping, it is actually a distinct building, or kind of tower inclosed within the massive walls of the central building of the three connected edifices that are known as Police Headquarters. Not the faintest sound from the outside world ever reaches this triply-environed cell; and when the ponderous door that leads from it to the detectives' business apartment is swung to, it closes with a thud indicative of enormous strength.

Yesterday afternoon and evening several of Ketchum's friends applied at Police Headquarters, and were admitted singly, and in presence of Detective Officer Gilmore, to the cell. One of the number bore a bundle of garments which Ketchum's mother had thoughtfully sent him. But no man was permitted to cross the threshold of his prison until Ketchum had spoken the "open sesame," his counsel—Mr. John Sedgwick—having expressly prohibited the admission of idle curiosity-seekers, and emphatically cautioned him against unbosoming himself to any representative of the press. Mr. Gilmore, who has spent more time with Ketchum than any other person since the time of his capture, describes him as a young man of twenty-five, whose general appearance indicates quite thirty years; of medium height, standing five feet six in ordinary attire; rather thick-set, with a full, round face, short neck, hazel eyes, pug nose, full at the tip; dark brown hair, and whiskers of about a week's growth; but the nervous and restless deportment, which is said to have been one of his characteristics, is no longer observable, for he sits at ease and seemingly contemplates his future with indifference.

THE REWARD.

There having been some discussion touching the reward of $5,000 which was offered on the 18th inst., by Mr. James Buell, President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, we may remark that the reward was offered for Ketchum's arrest and committal to prison, and not for his arrest and conviction. The detective officers, therefore, regard their $5,000 as a bird in hand. The Police Life Insurance Fund will claim fifteen per cent., somebody that gave the officers timely intelligence may claim a "rake" of nobody knows how much, and Detectives McDougal and Gilmore may thank their lucky stars if they realize $1,500 each.

Last evening Ketchum's father-in-law called to see him, but he declined to grant him an interview.

This brings us down to

TO-DAY,

the day on which, at a formal examination in the court of a Police Justice, Mr. Ketchum will first face the world as a criminal. It will require all the *sang froid* he can muster to meet the charges of Oakey Hall but after all, if the private people who have been wronged do not find it their interest to prosecute, if the gold checks forged are lost, if the securities missing are replaced, if the banks defrauded are made easy, if the brokers ruined are privately settled with, if, in other words, the firm's money can make good the junior partner's defalcations, the law *per se* won't find much evidence to work with, and Ned may yet walk Wall-street, keeping step with the best and worst of them.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Storm in Jackson, Miss—Arrests in Texas For Stealing Surrendered Property—Maxey on Kirby Smith.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 26.

A severe wind storm in Jackson, Miss., to-day, blew down several buildings in course of construction, and some people were injured and one negro was killed.

Several persons have been arrested in San Antonio on charges of making away with public property and money embraced in the terms of surrender.

Gen. Maxey is out in a letter which does not give Kirby Smith much credit for truth and veracity.

Cotton market quiet; sales 1,000 bales at 43c.@44c. Sugar, common Louisiana 12¼c., prime 16¼c. Molasses, inferior old at 69c.@70c. Exchange to New-York ¼@⅜ discount.

The weather has been unusually cool for the season.

FROM NASHVILLE.

James O. Shackelford Appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Middle Tennessee, &c.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 26.

Hon. James O. Shackelford has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Middle Tennessee, vice Houston, resigned.

Last night the large tin establishment of Messrs. McClure & Buck was totally destaoyed by fire. Estimated loss $75,000.

The Disaster on the Tennessee Railroad.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The following are the latest details of the frightful railroad disaster which occurred on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad yesterday morning.

As the morning train was passing over the trestle at Richland Neck, seventy miles south of Nashville, the trestle suddenly gave way and precipitated the train into the creek.

Up to 6 o'clock twelve dead bodies and eighty wounded had been recovered from the wreck.

A car containing thirty negroes is still under water.

Quite a number of passengers were missing.

A large gang of men has been sent forward to clear away the wreck, and all that is possible will be done for the relief of the wounded.

The utmost excitement exists here, as many well known citizens are supposed to have been on the train.

No names have been received as yet.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, ILL., Sunday, Aug. 27.

The steamer *Darling*, en route to Cincinnati, has 987 bales of cotton.

Page & Co.'s cotton factory, at Memphis, was burned on the 24th. Loss $10,000.

The work on the Mississippi Central Railroad progresses rapidly, and it will probably be completed and in operation by Oct. 1.

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamrtion, calling on the people to form two companies in each county, one of cavalry and the other of infantry, for the purpose of preserving order and putting a stop to murders and robberies.

The Steamer North American.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 27.

There are no signs of the steamer *North American*.

The weather is cold and cloudy with a strong breeze from the West.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Aug. 27.

A fire this evening destroyed the Main-street elevator owned by Hazard & Dishler. Loss $40,000. Insurance $20,000.

RECREANT REBELS.

Should the Culprits be Hanged.

Jeff. Davis and His Fellow Conspirators Considered in the Pulpit.

Discourse in Henry Ward Beecher's Plymouth Church.

Rev. Mr. Burton Thinks Jeff. Ought to Swing--also Others.

TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

An Interesting Discussion of the Topic of the Day.

In a discourse delivered and reported in the TIMES some months since, HENRY WARD BEECHER took issue with the many "just" men who were clamoring for vengeance, saying that if it rested with him and JEFF. DAVIS himself were in his power, he would let him go. He thought blood enough had been shed, and that this great nation was strong enough and powerful enough to forego any desire for or manifestation of vengeance or retaliation. His church, as a body, agreed with him; some few sore heads who had listened to his preachings during the war while their "sons, grandsons, son-in-laws and friends" were at the front, thought he was entirely wrong and went in strong for revenge with a capital R and a heavy emphasis.

Yesterday Rev. Mr. BURTON, of Hartford, who has built up a remarkable Summer-time congregation by his able sermonizing, indulged in a very eloquent scathing of rebels and urged the hanging of JEFF. and all his principal men. Deacon F——, of Celtic extract, expressed the belief that Mr. BURTON had given "our views" more nearly than the Dominie—and, as remarked above, quite a number of able-bodied gentlemen, whose business would not permit them to fight, agreed that without a doubt the arch traitor should be hanged at once, trial or no trial.

Mr. BURTON's text can be found in the 10th verse of the 48th chapter of Jeremiah—"Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully, (that is, negligently,) and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood."

After briefly alluding to the character of the late President LINCOLN, the circumstances of his death, the closing of the rebellion, and the necessary forcing of the present discussions upon the American people, he then proceeded to contrast the spirit which had actuated the people of the South with that of the North, and related many of the atrocities which were visited upon prisoners, and the necessary effect thereof upon the men and women of that section of the country. He argued, first, that we should not be actuated in our present course by any impulse of revenge, and second, that we are not to administer penalties on the ground simply that they deserve this and that, and must receive their whole due at our hands—morally we need not judge them, civilly we must. In other words he desired to argue that in this case, "civil punishment is an act of self-defence." The moral questions involved, might, he thought, be left with entire confidence in the hands of God, while to us is given the charge that the government and monarchy of the United States and the interests of mankind receive no harm.

"The question then, said he, of justice to our traitors resolves itself at last into this form, and becomes of public utility. Their crime is great or small, black or half black, and must be visited with the thunderbolts of ANDREW JOHNSON, or the love tokens of the New-York *Tribune*, according as it bears on the general welfare. And it therefore becomes necessary for me now, with as much dispatch as I can, to make a running exposition of the crimes of these criminals, concerning whom I think that the sword of State will have done its work "negligently," and been "born in vain," unless some of them suffer. And, first, they undertook to set up and make respectable, that doctrine of "secession," which is a force of disintegration in any nation, a worm at the root of public order and prosperity, a thing which if admitted by us would have disruptured us and hurled us into our constituent elements, just as surely as the explosion of gunpowder in the heart of a rock would scatter it in a thousand fragments. They undertook to impose that absurdity upon us. That foolishness and invention of the devil was lurking in them for a good while before this war. Hardly lurking either. It got voice at the lips of their public men long ago. It went into newspapers and political speeches and conversations, and was circulated through all channels of intercourse in the Southern States. It opened its mouth in Congress and tried to interpolate itself in our organic law. In the United States Senate as far back as 1830, when it took for its spokesman Mr. HAYNE, of South Carolina, and made a brilliant and powerful attack upon the supremacy of the Federal Government and the true doctrine of the constitution. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, then in the climax of his vigor, with that massive swarthy force for which he was so celebrated, let fly at it a missile and bolt of ruin, which would have killed it if it had a grain of decency in it—that is, if it had been a product of human reason and held itself amenable to reason. But being born of prejudice and nursed at the breast of passion, it survived even that shock. And it went on and grew. And it got men here at the North (here and there a man,) to speak its praise and retail its sophistries, for what work, whether of folly or wickedness, proposed by slavery, has failed to find an occasional friend in these Northern States? Even LINCOLN's murder, rebellion's cap-sheaf and top-wave of performance, has found people here who liked it, and professed to think it a legitimate mode of succoring a doomed despotism. So secession had its champions and expounders, and its credit increased, and its vanity grew, and it added arrogance to arrogance and perversion to perversion, until it passed from the theatre and struggle of peaceful debate, to something still more criminal and portentous. But before I distinctly name that larger thing, let me say that in broaching and shedding abroad this heterodox and insufferable dogma, in striving to confuse and demoralize the public mind on that one point of law and policy, and in thus attempting the dissolution of the republic by getting a falsehood circulating in its veins of life, they, those men of the South, struck the general cause of self-government and made a raid upon the interests of mankind. Mark their crime. Here, on this blessed continent, the whole people of the earth had, as it were, set themselves to a final undertaking in behalf of man against thrones, princedoms and tyrranies. And for eighty rejoicing years they had supported right here and, under the smile of God, just the most vital and victorious democracy that ever cheered the earth, and sent forward its prophetic light to irradiate the unborn ages. It was the republic of all time. It reached wide. It struck deep. It towered high. Its shadow filled the earth. It was rich and populous and intelligent, and of a strength equal to the foremost. It had already come to be acknowledged as the champion and representative of the people, in testimony whereof kings and nobles of all powers and institutions of feudalism feared it, and trans-Atlantic communities, the old hives of the race, poured out their emigrant masses through every westward port, in multitudes at times almost outnumbering the hosts swinging off from the shores of earth into the all-receiving eternity. It stood for man, I say, this republic. It solved his questions. It solemnized the hitherto impossible wedlock of popular liberty and public order. It showed to the world that the old wanton and riotous freedom which they had learned to dread could have its lawlessness and barbarity driven out of it, and could be tamed down to decency and loyalty and civilization, losing nothing of its splendid vigor, but subordinating itself to government and the instinct of order. It had even begun to take the refinements of art. It was producing books and pictures and marbles which commanded universal recognition. It had educated the people as no nation has ever begun to do it. It had opened opportunities to the people as no nation had ever thought of doing it. It had incarnated itself in an honest child of labor and gaunt specimen of force, and had raised him to the first civil eminence in Christendom. And encircling him by a million of bayonets, and drawing about him the ships and great guns of the first navy of the world, the proud young republic had lifted up her voice to the nations saying: "Behold our type man, the royal outgrowth of our own soil; homely, but true and all beautiful within; rude spoken, but strong, and kindly, and steadfast; our candidate for immortality, who split rails and paddled the great rivers of his native land in his youth, but now, by virtue of his office, and by virtue of many traits of his mind and character, holds his own and stands co-equal with your best civil magnates and sons of renown of the old civilizations beyond the sea." And, my friends, it was *this* republic, this bright result and final yield of the toils and tears of all ages, this adopted child of the weary and undelivered masses of the human family; it was this republic, risen thus to a glory and a leadership without parallel in the annals of time; it was this that JOHN C. CALHOUN and his long line of disciples undertook to demolish, by inventing and teaching, and bribing men of the free States to teach, that any disaffected community of our great sisterhood of communities, and (by logical inference) any disaffected town of our wide continent, dotted and crowded with towns, may at any moment withdraw and set up an independent government, and enter itself into the family of nations, and that this insubordination and disrespect of the mother government is entitled to no whipping and no malediction, but only to the gentle and imbecile last word and farewell: "Go, erring sister; go in peace!" Now, I say that was a crime of first rank, and the immense majority of our people thought so, and did not need to have had any great schooling to find it out either; and when that criminal dogma, unsatisfied with peaceful means, began to arm itself, and they had time to collect themselves a little, then they began to speak their minds on the subject, and have been speaking them for these last four years in a way most wonderful and sublime. But, secondly, these men for whose punishment I am pleading, and whose crimes I am trying to set forth in their relations to the commonwealth and the world, attempted to found a new nation on another doctrine as opposed to reason as secession is, and stamped with a turpitude as enormous. I will not spend much time upon it. It has been greatly discussed these last years, and the American people have become quite wise upon it. And even some who were born blind on the subject have come to see at last. They undertook to establish a government on the idea of human slavery, and to bend everything to that one first principle and formative thought. Government was from the first sufficiently involved in that thing, but it did not stand on it—quite. Slavery stood on us, of the two. It was an excrescence. It was an abnormal, impertinent affair, and was an organic product and part of our constitution, about as much as the barnacles on a ship's bottom are a part of the ship, or the wasp's nest on a tree is a part of the tree. The founders of our government expected that those barnacles on the bottom of our good ship would be scraped off at last—all peaceably scraped off. They even had the boldness to anticipate a day when the barnacles would get off of their own accord. But they did not quite understand the sort of creature they had to deal with. It was not long before there began to be born wise men who raised the question, whether, after all, barnacles were not a real part of ships. It looked to them as though they were. There were passages in the Bible which seemed to favor the idea. And by and by there began to be ministers and expounders of the Bible who said that it certainly did favor the idea. So the barnacle party gradually grew in numbers and in confidence. Now and then some one would revert to the fathers, and revive the old notion of ships before barnacles, but the times, on the whole, went against them, until at last the barnacles insisted, not only that they were a part of ships always when rightly made, but our ship was launched in good part for the express purpose of carrying barnacles and giving them a chance to sail everywhere and enjoy themselves. Now it wasn't so, as I said. And the majority of the people knew better, and they finally resisted that preposterous view of things, and they elected to be President a man who took the ground that our ship was built for everything more than barnacles, and that they were a nuisance; that we did not sail half so fast on account of them, and that the true policy was to have them scraped off just as soon as it could lawfully and peacefully be done. Then barnacles seceded in a body, and they built a ship of nothing but barnacles, from keel to topgallant. And we've just battered it to pieces with our great guns. Because it was a great crime. It was a pirate. It was built and rigged and aimed against the interests of Americans and of mankind. You enslave a man and you insult all men. You assert a right to own men and you make an attack on the rights of Englishmen, and Frenchmen, and Italians. Yes, you attack the labor of the globe. And these Southern rebels did that. And they not only asserted the right to own men, but they did what was a great deal more formidable and insolent, and a great deal more to be resented and punished therefor, viz: they embodied their thought and their assumption in a new government, gotten up on purpose to tell the world in a concrete statement, and enforce it on the public law of Christendom, that men may own men, and that in all true governments they will. Now, I declare that to be a crime for which some of them might well be hung. But, not to delay here, please recollect, thirdly, (w at has been intimated already,) that to carry these points—that is, to establish slavery and vindicate the right of secession (both crimes enough, one would think, though they never went further than words,)—to carry these points they resorted to war. Yes, before we, even in their opinion, had violated a single law in our treatment of them; when we had just elected a President who will be remembered and quoted forever for his moderation, whose inaugural was as bland as a June wind, who was the freest from irritation, acrimony, malice and dogmatism of any public man in the land, perhaps; when, too, the national Congress was voting the eternal sanctity of slavery within its own boundaries, and had prepared the way to have it inserted in the constitution that the federal power should never molest that viper as long as it hissed and slimed about on its own soil; yes, at the moment when some Northern men, true to their unmanly instincts and that bad habit of forgetting God in matters political, into which they had been trained, were filling the land with their overdone deprecations and promises; at that moment, when dear memories were invoked, and dear hopes, long cherished, were pleaded, they—these implacables, these disciples of secession and slavery—opened their guns upon the flag of their country and challenged us to arms. Well, 75,000 of us answered it; and then 300,000 of us more; and then 300,000 more. We just poured them out in such installments as Mr. LINCOLN thought convenient. And now, what this war has been, and how great, therefore, was their crime who started it, I need not tell you. You know all about it. You have lost your children. These very walls have echoed dirge after dirge, as they have been brought back in honor from the strife and have been laid here, till Christianity could lift up her voice of eulogy and of consolation, and then have been borne out to the burial and left to sleep forever with their townsmen, and forefathers, and the generations of old. And your grief, oh! sorrowful mother; and your grief, oh! sorrowful wife; and your orphan cry, oh! bereaved and desolate child, are the experience also of millions beside you. There is mourning in these farm-houses and log cabins, and in these villages and thronged cities, for those who will never return; who sleep on the Potomac and the James, on the Tennessee and the Mississippi, on the Gulf and the Atlantic; who are strewed all down the fields of Georgia, and Alabama, and the Carolinas; who make a continuous line of dead along the path of those prodigious journeys along which SHERMAN strode at the head of his hosts; who lie in heaps and winrows around Donelson, and Vicksburgh, and Richmond, where GRANT planted his feet and slowly executed the thunders of his will; who populate the soil of Antietam and Gettysburgh, where MCCLELLAN and MEADE met and discomfited, and sent back to his own desolated Virginia the first genius and warrior of the Confederacy; who sleep and heave with the heaving of the waters all along the coast where our brave ships went down in fight or storm; yes, there is mourning for those whose graves now make the whole breadth of the South holy ground from which neither we nor our children shall ever be excluded as long as the United States makes rifles, and there is a single freeman to wield them. And while we recount our own losses, we remember also the losses of the South. Alas! alas! how the young manhood of those States has gone down and disappeared in the havoc of our guns. I pity those broken households. I stand amazed and subdued at the magnitude of their anguish. But there is no use in trying to describe or even conceive war. Its details of horror are so countless, its devastations are so vast, its curses run out into such endless ramifications, that the mind wearies by the way, and drops and loses one thing while it attempts to grasp another. The complex and outreaching *all* of the matter is too much for any single intellect. What an atrocity then it is to begin such a thing. And by what transcendent and divine resources must they be backed who start a war which will stand the scrutiny of the sober sense of mankind, and justify itself before the bar of the next ages. To open a civil strife a thousand miles wide and a thousand miles long, with its blood and waste and want and grief, with its passion and immorality and mingled elements of hell, to uncap that volcano, to make the waters of that deluge, to kindle that wide unmanageable conflagration, to unchain those furies, to defy the angry right arm of the Lord God Almighty in that fashion, for the purpose of demonstrating the right to secede and the right to enslave men, is to go before the world on a pretext as empty and wicked as was ever put forth in vindication of any crime, and to stand convicted before the affronted intelligence of the world. But these men when they had lifted up their lie and rallied to it, and commenced to kill us in defence of it, did straightway go under bondage to the laws of evil to such an extent, that they could not content themselves with war's ordinary and inevitable ravage, but in order to put themselves still more decisively beyond toleration, they wrought works of supererogation, and rushed into massacres, and with certain other more cold-blooded and persistent inhumanities, which were not merely an exhibition of the natural malevolence of a slave system and an eternal disgrace to their name, but were a dishonor also to the whole race and division of the human family to which they belong; to us their brethren by color and blood, and to their brethren of distant lands and continents. I have referred before to these extraordinaries in which they indulged themselves, and have no inclination to dwell upon them now. I am not of those who have such a conceit of the nobility and incorruptible good nature of every man and officer in our immense armies, to deny that they have ever in a single instance fallen into irregularities of warfare. When men call war to their help they must remember that there is not power enough on earth to curb the monster perfectly at every point. If Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and Vermont, and New-Hampshire sigh for near suns and Spring rains, they must accept the excesses of the Connecticut River and lose their bridges and their barns and their fences, and live in the upper stories along the wharves of their cities. When we enlisted our half million, we did not ask them all whether they were church members; and we did not in all cases even ask them how long they had been out of jail; but when a man looked sound and plucky and swore the right oath, we gave him the musket and commissioned him to kill. And sometimes, doubtless, he magnified his office and laid about him in a disorderly and barbarous manner. And it is possible that our officers have issued unwarrantable orders in instances. But I do deny that things of that sort have characterized us at all, and I do proudly remember that where our government has had a matter fairly in hand, (as, for example, the feeding of its prisoners,) its has practiced entire self-restraint and has furnished an example to the whole world of dispassionate firmness and scrupulous honor. All of which was to be expected, for the very good reason that we were not slaveholders and had not an education in the school of passion and cruelty. No; we did not from the first hate them as they hated us. We were cool and forgiving, and so cool that it took us years to get fighting hot; and even when we were hot, 'twas in the conscience more than anywhere else. We were not in a rage of emotion and animosity, but in a rage of principles; so that our destructiveness did not aim at persons but at a cause and base enterprise, and we were solemnly and religiously resolved that that cause should go down and that every soldier in the South should be slain if he interposed his person in the path of that purpose. Wherefore, as to personal maltreatments, we, as a people, and a government, have a good record, and to it we in all openness and sincerity invite the attention and scrutiny of mankind. But these Fort Pillow and Libby Prisons, and the rest, are of another order, say nothing of Fort Pillow massacre; but the government which had our prisoners in its hands was accessory to their torture and murder, and, in my opinion it has always been rather a shame to us that our President and his responsible advisers have not from the first made the world ring with their curses on these outrages, and their deeds of retaliation; and, I think that if the President of the Southern Confederacy, now by the grace of God in our hands—if he and some others are not made to give an account of the whys and wherefores of those malignities, those living wrecks and mere mementoes of men, who still live to testify of Southern hate, and those ghosts of men who could not live, but died under it, would have a right to scourge us now, and appear against us again when we stand up in the final judgment to beg the mercy of God upon our own souls. And now, friends, these and the like of these are the crimes which I this day charge upon the chiefs of rebellion. And I ask you whether those crimes are not related to the honor and welfare of the commonwealth, and to the welfare of man, in such a way, so intimately, so disastrously, that somebody ought to be disfranchised, and somebody ought to be exiled, and somebody ought to be hung, in expiation of them. Thus far, that is in conducting the war, we have gone upon the idea that they were great and insufferable criminals, and we have shot them accordingly. We have proved ourselves strong enough for that and have resisted the temptation to ferocity too. And now it remains to be seen whether we have strength enough to administer formal justice, and resist the temptation to exercise any dangerous clemency. In the beginning of the war we were greatly tempted to do some craven thing which would get a temporary adjournment of our awful task, and give us a chance to sneak into our graves before the storm opened. But the discredit of the thing was too clear, and too vast, and we did not beg an adjournment, but looking tenderly upon our children, and our children's children, we said, "No, no; we ourselves will do this bloody work," and we put our faces to the rising tempest, and fought storm with storm, and fire with fire. And I hope that that virtue, that foresight, that indisposition to be excused from an unpleasant duty, that willingness to stand for others, that supreme love of country, are not weakened in us, but that the war so gloriously fought through will have a commensurate issue, and that treason will receive from our hands one more certificate of character in the just punishment of certain men. And from what sources, pray, does there come any opposition to this? Well, I will tell you. And it will not take long. First—Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and all his dearly beloved brethren, North and South, are opposed to it. But what of that? We have not been in the habit of consulting them very much during these last four years. What haven't they opposed, these men here at the North, to say nothing now of the South? They sent a message to Congress by the hand of their Executive, the then President of the United States, laying it down as law that the Federal Government has no constitutional right to raise a hand of force and coercion against a rebellious State. And that piece of wisdom stands on record. Well, we thought our folly was better than their wisdom, and so we began to coerce States. Then they said, "Well, try, if you will, you cannot do it." And every time we met a defeat they said, "There, do you not see you can't do it?" They maligned the courage of our soldiers. They deprecated our brilliant deeds. They magnified the achievements of the enemy. They slandered every battle-field. They attacked our financial credit. They embarrassed the work of enlistment. They petted our military malcontents and incapables. They assailed Mr. LINCOLN, not in honest and manly criticism, which were well and no crime, but in a partisan and unpatriotic, and even lying manner. They called him an usurper, a tyrant, a fool, a buffoon, a blood-thirsty and insufferable man. And every mistake of the government or army they caught up. And every infirmity they pitched upon. And every sore was fly-blown by them. And they made up elections and societies and mobs in the interest of the enemy. And they quoted Scripture, and made prophecies, and told falsehoods, all with the same mouth, night and day for years. All to the intent that rebel States might not be coerced, and that their outcry "you can't, you can't" might come true. But we went on and fought away, and struggled and endured, and glorified the Republic and coerced States. And now they come in upon us with their pious advice in behalf of Mr. DAVIS and others, as though they were our constitutional advisers, and hadn't lost all right to be heard years ago. We are just as pious as they are, and just as kindly, and three times as opposed to slavery and traitors; and having, by the blessing of God, succeeded bravely in getting along without their advice, and in the face of their wisdom, thus far, we are not going to seek it now very much. But there is another class of those who oppose these punishments which we advocate, that are entitled to more consideration. And they have a feeling that perhaps Christian charity requires that we proclaim an universal amnesty. Well, I do not know any innocent thing that is more misunderstood than Christian charity. Why, dear friends, charity as it stands in the mind of God is no miserable piece of feebleness, tugging more against justice and rendering the divine nature a dual and divided thing. But charity, His charity, is such a thing that when it enlarges itself to its utmost, and rises to its highest height, and puts on its robes of full divinity, and goes out in deeds, it takes a name according to its new exceeding greatness, and calls itself Justice. To do that which requires no sternness is a lamer exercise of love. To do that which requires an immense sternness is love's grandest. If I whip my dear child, because I love him, I show my heart, its depths and riches, as I do not when I pat him because I love him. And if I whip him in punishment of some crime which he has committed against others, I show a certain reach and grandeur of affection far in advance of that displayed when I chastise him for his own sake merely. Now I do not propose to punish Mr. DAVIS because I love him more than I can tell, and want to benefit him on a large scale; but without the least personal spite toward him, and loving him all I can without straining myself, I propose to punish him as a warning to all traitors born and unborn, yea, as a preventive against any more being born, and therefore as an act of firm and most affectionate fidelity to my native land, and the cause of free government, and the old abused, scarred person and majesty of human liberty. I wish there was time to run through the Bible a little, and into the character of Christ, and into the clouds and terrors of Calvary where he redeemed us, that thus I might show and illustrate what sort of a thing true love really is; and how she is often uncrowned and ungirded and belittled by the weak and inadequate interpretations of men. I should like especially to pause on the mount of sacrifice, where love so signalized herself, and set her final example. I should like to call your attention to the unprecedented solemnities of justice there displayed, to the immutability of love as there demonstrated, to the glory of God in the exaction of penalties, as there made to shine and glow. But time fails, and I leave you to your own thoughts and to the making of your own opinions. I speak it with a certain reluctance, and the thought oftentimes when it comes, even touches me with grief, but I believe that Mr. DAVIS, for example, will be hung. Already the scene rises before me. He is tried; he is convicted; he stands on the scaffold. All nations have watched the sure process of the law; all nations have listened to the charges laid at his door; all nations gather about the scaffold. There are some things to plead for him. He is a man of distinguished ability; he has conducted his war with pertinacity and courage; he was the beloved leader of the multitudes of the South, and even now millions of them would shield him if they could. He has a wife who loves him, and children who cannot understand his crime; he is surrounded by a mighty innumerable North, who, the war being over and its hot passions cooled, have not hate and no malice, and nothing more and nothing worse than a chastened, sorrowful indignation toward him. They would release him if they could. If they could forget the dead; if they were not compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses: if their bells of victory were not drowned by their bells of mourning; if they could forget their country, if they could forget their God, they would give way to their pity for a brother man in his extremity. They hear voices from over the sea; voices of sympathy for him; voices of pleading; occasional voices of threatening, may be. But nothing avails! nothing avails! he can't be spared; he would not consent to peace; he would not be just; he would not be a patriot; he must die. And the ax comes down, and the world shudders, and the great traitor is dead. And I claim that such a scene and spectacle as that will do more for the stability of the country, and for the cause of public order, than almost any dozen great acts of these last four years. It will take rank among the sublimities of history. It will have a moral dignity and weight which no magnificent battle we have fought could have. It will engage the attention of mankind as none of our battles have. It will be more easily comprehended by them. It will be rebellion and slavery epitomized and embodied in the form and person of their chief man, and then beheaded for their sins. And the people will understand that simple, tragic thing. And it will sink into them. And it will hallow love in their feeling forevermore. Let it come then. History waits for it. The greatest work of modern times—our loyal war, I mean—waits for its capstone. Let it be raised to its bed. Not with shoutings, but in silence and with tears, if you please. But let it be raised. And, in the words of our great martyr when he wrote the decree which has made him immortal: "Upon this our coming solemn act of justice we, invoke the blessing of Almighty God, and the considerate judgment of mankind." Amen and amen.

At the conclusion of the discourse, which was eagerly listened to by an immense audience, a "Hymn of Liberty" was sung, prayers offered, benediction pronounced, and service ended.

Services at Trinity Church.

SERMON ON DEFALCATION BY REV. DR. FRANCIS H. VINTON.

Trinity Church was never so much an institution per se as now. All the long year its doors are open wide, and the rich and the poor are made welcome at its hospitable altar. Other churches at times close their portals; their clergymen are tired and need rest; their pews are dirty and need refurnishing; their congregations are fashionable and seek Summer recreation; but the bells of old Trinity never tire; each hourly quarter is told by the watchful hand, and the responsive bell repeats the note. Yesterday morning an immense audience assembled at the church to listen to the eloquent teaching of the beloved Pastor, Dr. VINTON. Sermons on the times and the topics of the day are becoming popular, and we find them now frequently in pulpits that of olden time looked askance at those of the cloth who presumed to interf... with secular matters. The subject of discussion on this occasion was one in which we are all interested—defalcation.

The Rev. Doctor took the broad ground that some one has his or her pet weakness; that temptation in every form is the lot of every man, woman and child; that what would be easily resisted by one is to the last degree powerful with another, and that as all are liable to be tempted and to fall, it is far more becoming in Christians to exercise charity and moderation of judgment toward those who have yielded and been cast down, than to jeer at them and cry for their punishment. While he in no way alluded directly to any particular individual, it was very evident that the Doctor had our recent exposes in mind, and his eloquent appeal to the young to resist the earlier drawings of the tempter brought to mind vividly the youthful careers so recently closed by crime and exposure. He charged that to the fashionable excesses of the ladies in dress and show very many of the frauds and follies of our young men can be traced, and urged them to be more moderate.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Progress of Reorganization—30 Steamers, 10 Hook and Ladder Trucks, 30 Tenders, and 480 Men Below Fifty-ninth-street—Salaries of the Force—Eight New Companies Nearly Ready—Mr. Booth's Resignation and the Board of Engineers.

Notwithstanding the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners have for over two months been in complete possession of the apparatus and other property of the Fire Department of this city, and have exercised absolute control over the affairs of the department, very little has as yet been accomplished by them as regards results. The tri-weekly meetings of the board have been mere repetitions of each other, devoted exclusively to routine work, only at rare intervals enlivened by a spasmodic effort toward reform and organization.

So much so has this been the case that those interested in the working of the Fire Department are at a loss to account for the apparent lack of interest manifested by the new board, and their evident want of the true spirit of progress. Nearly every volunteer fireman expected that he would have been relieved from duty long ere this by the organization of new companies under the metropolitan fire law, but as yet not one of the members of the old Fire Department have been discharged, except for expiration of their term of service, and some few cases of insubordination. Of the entire force at work when the Metropolitan Board assumed direction of affairs in the department, only three companies have ceased to perform duty. Two of these are Engine Companies, Nos. 1 and 33, who disbanded of their own accord, when the decision of the courts was made known. Hose Company No. 56 has been placed out of service by the board, their premises being considered necessary for the accommodation of the new steamer, "Metropolitan No. 1."

Nearly three weeks ago the board passed resolutions appointing the necessary committees for the selection and establishment of sixteen new engine and seven hook and ladder companies. Since then the board have apparently done but little.

APPARATUS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

As was stated some time ago in the TIMES, the apparatus of the new paid Fire Department will embrace thirty steam fire-engines and ten hook and ladder trucks. To each steamer there will be attached a tender. Each steamer and hook and ladder truck will be drawn by a powerful team of horses, and the tenders by one horse each, thus employing 120 horses. The tenders will run on four wheels, and will be built somewhat like the hose carriages now in use, only on a larger scale and of stronger build. Each tender will be provided with a reel capable of carrying one thousand feet of hose, and a fuel box calculated for three hours' consumption; in front of the tender will be placed a wide seat for the driver and three men.

These thirty steamers and ten trucks will all run below Fifty-ninth-street, and the companies will be placed on a regular paid footing, the members being employed constantly on fire duty, and not allowed to attend to other business. As at present contemplated, this force will comprise 480 men besides the Board of Engineers. Each engine company will consist of twelve members, a foreman, assistant foreman, engineer, driver, stoker and seven privates. The hook and ladder companies will have the same number of members, but not requiring an engineer or stoker, the privates will be increased to nine men.

SALARIES OF THE FORCE.

The salaries of the department below Fifty-ninth-street will be, in round figures, $363,500 per annum, and will be divided as follows:

Chief Engineer	$3,500
Eight assistant engineers (each $1,500)	12,000
Forty foremen (each $800)	32,000
Forty assistant foremen (each $750)	30,000
Thirty steam engineers (each $900)	27,000
Forty drivers (each $700)	28,000
Thirty stokers (each $700)	21,000
Three hundred privates (each $700)	210,000
Total	$363,500

The work of organizing

THE NEW COMPANIES

proceeds slowly. So far the number of companies actually in service as paid firemen has not risen above No. 1, but seven companies are now in progress of organization, and the necessary changes in the apparatus and company premises are being attended to. On inquiry we learn that these eight companies will be located as follows:

1—Metropolitan No. 1, in City Hall-place.
2—At Engine-house No. 24, West Seventeenth-street, below Ninth-avenue.
3—At Engine-house No. 19, West Tenth-street, below Greenwich-avenue.
4—At Engine-house No. 13, No. 262 William-street.
5—At Engine-house No. 2, in East Broadway.
6—At Engine-house in Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue.
7—At Engine-house corner of Chambers and Centre streets, in the Park.
8—One Hook and Ladder Company at truck-house, corner of Chambers and Centre streets.

Of these seven projected companies, six will be steamers and one hook and ladder. The members of the companies have not as yet been selected by the board, and it is not their intention to do so until the apparatus and premises are in readiness. To show how readily the necessary force can be raised, it is only needful to mention the fact that there are now on file over six hundred applications for positions, all from practical firemen who have belonged to the department under the volunteer system.

THE UP-TOWN DISTRICTS

will be arranged on a totally different basis from those lying below Fifty-ninth-street. It is expected that the companies organized to run above Fifty-ninth-street will be furnished a sufficient number of steamers for all practical purposes, and also with a certain number of hand engines. The companies will be organized the same as those down town as regards numbers—twelve men each—but will receive a lower rate of compensation for their services as firemen, and in addition will be allowed to engage in business of a private nature. The duty of the up-town companies is not expected to be severe or constant, like those situated below Fifty-ninth-street, so that the payment of a small salary and a removal of the prohibition against private business is anticipated to be sufficient to induce firemen to accept of positions on the proposed plan.

At present it is difficult to learn the precise number of companies to be organized for that portion of the city lying above Fifty-ninth-street, but so far the board do not evince any intention to decrease the number of companies from those already existing. It is understood that horses will not be furnished to the up-town companies for the present, and no doubt that part of the city will in reality remain precisely as it is.

MR. BOOTH'S RESIGNATION

continues to be the topic of interest in fire circles, and many are the theories advanced for the resigning Commissioner's action. The facts of the case are simply these: Mr. BOOTH has sent in his resignation to Gov. FENTON, and no answer has as yet been received. The board have not been informed officially of Mr. BOOTH's action, and the meetings of the four Commissioners still continue undisturbed. As regards the reasons which caused Mr. BOOTH to offer his resignation they are not positively known, as that gentleman takes very good care to keep them safe locked in his own breast, but from the signs hung out at Firemen's Hall, it is pretty certain that Mr. BOOTH is dissatisfied with the sluggish progress of the work of reorganization, and his unwillingness to remain a restless member of the board, induces his proposed withdrawal. It having been circulated among the firemen that the resignation of Mr. BOOTH had been caused by a misunderstanding among the commissioners, we are glad to be able to say that the personal and official relations existing between Mr. BOOTH and his colleagues are of the most amicable character, and the meetings of the Board of Commissioners have always proceeded with unimpaired good feeling. The retiring member simply desires to dissolve his connection with the board because the general transaction of official business is not up to his ideas of progress. In the event of the resignation of Commissioner BOOTH being accepted, the department will lose a valuable executive officer.

THE ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

No action has as yet been taken by the Board of Commissioners, looking toward an election of the Board of Assistant Engineers, although there are already forty-four names before the board for the positions. The following are the candidates for assistant engineers under the new law:

Bern. Sheridan,	And. J. Odell,	J. McMahon,
Thos. Cleary,	John Baulch,	C. H. Reynolds,
Eli Bates,	W. M. Smith,	B. McSweeney,
Peter Weir,	Hugh Curry,	Henry Jones,
Thos. Duffy,	Wm. H. Wood,	W. R. Rhodes,
G. H. E. Lynch,	P. R. Colfex,	John Sloway,
John Hart,	James Long,	Th. J. Coutant,
P. Y. Everett,	Thos. Sullivan,	J. W. Welding,
Jer. F. Gillon,	Abm. Horn,	Goff Alker,
Robt. F. Mackey,	M. Shaunessy,	W. Brown,
Jno. McConnell,	M. Halloran,	And. J. Brady,
Moses Jackson,	W. Bauham, Jr.,	W. Mullin,
Wm. Hunter,	Gilbert J. Orr,	Wm. Searing,
W. M. Heagerty,	John C. White,	Jos. L. Pealey.
Wm. Brandon,	Chas. Cowen,	

WITHDRAWN.

James D. Costa, James Murray.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *George Yoman.*—The defendant in this case was brought up charged with passing counterfeit Treasury notes. The circumstances were that a soldier named Benj. F. Freeman entered the store of the defendant in Greene-street and purchased some cigars, for which he paid a five dollar bill, receiving as the difference four $1 counterfeit Treasury notes. Presenting one of these at another place, the complainant was, for the first time, informed of its character, and procured the arrest of the defendant. The prisoner was held for further examination.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

The United States vs. *Joseph Higgins.*—This was a case of a man who presented a counterfeit fifty-cent stamp, and when told that it was bad, took it back, but soon tendered another at a different place. When the officer was in pursuit and likely to overtake him, he threw a quantity of the currency on the street. He was retained for further examination.

THE JOHN-STREET FIRE.

Inquest by Coroner Gover at the Beekman-street Police-station—Two Witnesses Examined, and the Hearing Adjourned.

On Saturday afternoon Coroner GOVER impanneled a jury at the Beekman-street Police-station, to make an investigation touching the death by burning of Mrs. CATHARINE CLEEVES, in the fire at No. 16 John-street, on Friday afternoon. Levity is not in place at an inquest, especially where the victim has met an awful death by fire; but there were few of the spectators at the opening of this inquest who could restrain their risibilities when the officers brought in, one after another, the merchants and others who were passing the station-house, and it was found that every man of the number lives in New-Jersey, and was in a fearful excitement lest he should lose a Saturday evening train. At length two gentlemen of seeming leisure entered the station-house and coolly became seated near the Coroner, and that officer imagining them to be willing jurors, passed over the book. The gentlemen were, however, obtuse; they could not perceive the neuter pronoun; they could not see it in that light. They were, they said, reporters. That was precisely the reason why they should act as jurors, the Coroner added, because, said he, "I want an intelligent jury." And they were sworn in, notwithstanding their remonstrances; and when their names were demanded, it turned out that the Coroner had pressed into the service the identical genius that invented the brilliant and startling romance of the John-street fire which appeared in Saturday's *Tribune*—the same to whose inventive pen the public are indebted for a vivid descriptive sketch of the struggle among Mr. BARNUM's stuffed beasts at the time of the destruction of the Museum.

A jury having been found, the following testimony was taken:

Richard Jones, of No. 234 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, sworn—I am a clerk for my brother, at No. 16 John-street; it was a fireworks and ammunition manufactory; the gun and pistol trade was also carried on; the business was conducted on the first floor; there was no gunpowder in the building; the stock of fireworks on hand was small; it always was at this season; our fireworks are all manufactured at East Williamsburg, and none were manufactured in the store; I was seated on a chair outside the office-railing, with my back turned to the place where the fire commenced, conversing with a boy, when something struck me in the back, I turned around and discovered some signal lights on fire on a shelf; I then gave the boy a shove, and ran toward the safe; the fire preventing me from reaching the safe, I started up stairs to give the alarm; I then came down stairs into the street, where I remained during the fire; no person was near the lights but myself; they were wrapped in a package of brown paper, six in each package; in ten minutes after the missile struck me in the back the store was enveloped in flames; the reason why I could not reach where the safe was, there were large quantities of fireworks around it; the signal lights were made by Messrs. EDGE & Co., of Jersey City; I am not a pyrotechnist; the signal lights came into our possession last Tuesday; no particular care should be taken in the storing of pyrotechnics; I do not know of what these signal lights, which were colored, were composed; our entire stock was valued at $20,000; if India crackers are denominated explosive material, we had between $6,000 and $7,000 worth of explosives on hand; we had six or eight dozen rockets in the cellar, and some Roman candles; I was never cautioned about handling our pyrotechnics; I know something about an ordinance in relation to the storage of fireworks; I understand that it prohibits all colored works, and allows a certain quantity of plain works to be stored, colored fires being the most dangerous; when I went up stairs to give the alarm, I met the occupants coming down; I have neither expressed nor formed an opinion as to the origin of the fire; I was not smoking.

The coroner here read the corporation ordinance in relation to the keeping of pyrotechnics within the fire limits.

Mary Muldoon, of No. 82 Willett-street, sworn—I was employed by Mr. John Fillo, at No. 16 John-street, top floor; I worked sewing furs with the deceased; at about four o'clock I heard an explosion; looked out of the back window, and saw smoke in the yard; made my way down stairs as fast as I could; never saw deceased after I looked out of the window; seven girls were working in the room; there was so much smoke that I went out of Mr. Robinson's window, walked along the coping two or three doors, and dropped upon the pavement; Mr. Robinson broke out the sash, and I followed him; I know nothing further.

The hour being late, and other witnesses whose testimony it is desirable to take not being at hand, the Coroner here adjourned the investigation to Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock, at the Coroners' office, No. 4 Centre-street.

The husband of Mrs. CLEEVES appeared, on Saturday afternoon, and took charge of the charred remains.

INSURANCES ON THE JOHN-STREET FIRE.

The following correct statement of insurances on the late John-st. fire, we obtain from the office of Superintendent WARREN, of the Fire Insurance Detective Agency: T. F. JONES, gun and pyrotechnic establishment, No. 16 John-street, has an insurance of $13,000 by the following companies: Relief, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Rutgers, $4,000; Corn Exchange, $4,000. Basement, occupied by E. COMBS' Brooklyn Express, loss estimated at $600; no insurance. Second floor, occupied by J. DUNN, policy dealer, and several others; no insurance. Third floor, occupied by J. W. ROBINSON, silver plater; insured for $250. Fourth floor, occupied by J. FILLO, fur-sewer, insured for $600 in the Humboldt. The furs in his shop at the time of the fire were the property of HARRIS & RUSSAK, No. 183 Broadway; insured for $1,500 by the Brooklyn Insurance Company. No. 14 John-street—First floor, occupied by T. J. CONNELLY, Yankee Notions, &c., is insured for $3,500 by the following companies: Williamsburg City $2,000, and Mercantile $1,500. Second floor, occupied by WATERS & THORP, plated-ware, insured for $10,000, in the Ætna of Hartford. No. 18 John-street—Second floor, occupied by W. M. SMITH, plated ware, insured for $7,500 in the following companies: Mercantile, $3,500; Yonkers and New-York, $4,000; slight damage. Buildings Nos. 14 and 18 John-street belong to the Anderson estate, damaged about $3,000. No. 18, owned by W. H. SMITH, was insured for $6,000 in the Mercantile and $3,000 in the Croton officers.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. EDWARD ANDREWS.

Investigation by Coroner Collin.

The evening newspapers of Thursday last, having given currency to a sensation tale concerning a mysterious death at a hotel in Union-square, on Sunday night, the 20th instant, and not a little gossip having been set adrift, Coroner COLLIN impanneled a jury yesterday, and examined witnesses with a view to ascertaining the circumstances under which Mr. EDWARD ANDREWS died and was taken to Greenwood Cemetery without the permit of a Coroner. We reproduce the testimony, without comment, as far as it has been taken, as follows:

Henry C. Fling, one of the proprietors of the Union-place Hotel, sworn—At about 9 o'clock last Sunday evening one of my hall-boys came into the dining-room and told me that deceased had delirium tremens and had gone down Broadway; I went out and found him near the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street; he came back to the office, and I bade him go up stairs; I then called my clerk and two or three of the waiters and one of the bell-boys, to take care of him; I then sent another boy for his brother, to whom I said that deceased had the tremens, and that I wanted him to take care of him; he readily consented, and went up stairs to deceased's room, and my men came down; within an hour after deceased's brother had gone up to his room I heard a scream outside, and saw a man running; I went out and found deceased lying on the sidewalk; we immediately took him into a bedchamber, and one of my boys went to summon Dr. Newby, while another went for another physician; deceased lived until about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon; the Doctor said that there must be either a post-mortem examination or a Coroner's inquest, and a post-mortem was accordingly held on the body; which was taken from my house on Tuesday.

George Newby, M. D., of No. 160 West Sixteenth-street, sworn—I am family physician of deceased; I was first called to attend him on the 17th instant; found him suffering from delirium tremens; I administered anodynes and nervines, and diminished the quantity of liquor; visited him again on Friday, the 18th of August, and found him still quite delirious, from using too much brandy during the night; I continued the same treatment during the day, with the exception of stimulants; I visited him again on the evening of the same day, and found him quite comfortable; on the 19th I visited him in the morning, and found him so much better that he was able to eat a hearty breakfast; I did not call on Saturday; on Sunday morning I called, and found him up and dressed, and in a comfortable condition; there was no indication of delirium; at 1 o'clock on the same day I found him very much excited and quite delirious; I ordered him to bed; he had cold applications to the head, with mustard draughts to the extremities, and cathartic pills internally; between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday evening I found him comfortable, and he desired to go to his business on the following morning; at about 11 o'clock in the evening I heard that he had leaped out of a window; I called upon Dr. Bone to go with me, and on reaching the hotel found Dr. Daniels there prescribing; Dr. Daniels gave up the patient to the charge of Dr. Bone and myself; we found a superficial cut over the left eye, a compound fracture of the left wrist, and very severe bruises on the left side; the lungs were laboring hard from congestion; the action of the heart was irregular; deceased breathed with difficulty; deceased lost consciousness a few minutes after my arrival, but previous to losing his senses he told me that he knew what he had done; he had, he said, leaped from the window, and was a dead man; Dr. Bone and myself attended him until 2½ o'clock on Monday afternoon, when he expired; after death I proposed to Mrs. Andrews that there should be either a post-mortem examination or a coroner's inquest, and Mrs. Andrews preferred a post-mortem, saying that she did not desire it to be generally known that her husband had suffered under delirium tremens; Drs. Daniels, Bone, and myself made the post-mortem, and found the heart, lungs and kidneys congested, and a great deal of coagulated blood under the sternum, from rupture of some of the small vessels; one rib was broken; I made out a certificate stating that the indirect cause of death was a fall; I gave it to Mr. Veitch, of the corner of Bedford and Morton-streets, undertaker, and he said that if the word "fall" was on the certificate he should have trouble; *I then made out another certificate, omitting the indirect cause of death*; the body was regularly buried with a hearse and three carriages, and there was no attempt to keep the matter secret.

Dr. Lewis H. Bone, of No. 114 West Sixteenth-street, gave testimony not unlike that of the foregoing.

William Henry Veitch, of No. 63 Bedford-street, undertaker, sworn: I was called to attend to the burial of Mr. Andrews; Mrs. Andrews told me that her husband had leaped from a window, and that she wanted him buried without much display, in order that publicity might be avoided; Dr. Newby gave me a certificate, and I informed him that it was customary to give only the direct cause of death, and that the indirect cause was not required; he then made out another paper, stating thereon the direct cause of death; I went to Edward H. Senior's place and procured a permit on the certificate to remove the body; we usually obtain burial permits at Senior's; the granting of permits at that place is not in the hands of a physician, but of an undertaker; I think that Mr. Senior's son Edward gave me the permit.

The further hearing was here adjourned to this morning, at the Coroners' office.

Mr. ANDREWS was buried, yesterday, with Masonic honors, in Greenwood Cemetery.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—BOY KILLED IN CLIFF-STREET.

On Friday afternoon Mr. JOHN SCHLOSSER, of No. 222 West Thirty-eighth-street, having taken from Mr. C. KAHLER's packing-box manufactory, at No. 224 West Thirty-seventh-street, a load of thirty-six boxes to be delivered at the Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS' printing establishment, attempted to pass under the archway in Cliff-street, and one of the boxes, being piled too high to pass under the arch, was knocked off. It fell on the head of TERRENCE O'CONNER, a child of three years, who was standing on the sidewalk near the arch. The boy was taken to Mr. WHITE's drug-store in Gold-street, where Dr. HUDSON examined him and pronounced him dead. Policeman JOHN MCGILL thereupon took Mr. SCHLOSSER to the Oak-street Police-station, and it appearing that the killing was purely accidental, the sergeant in command merely took Mr. SCHLOSSER's address, and dismissed him until he should be wanted by a Coroner. An inquest was held, on Saturday, at the abode of the parents, No. 89 Cliff-street, and the jury found that the child died of "injuries accidentally received by a packing-box falling at Harper's Building, on the 25th day of August, 1865, and the jury recommend that in future all boxes carried in that method be tied or otherwise secured to the truck."

BY CORONER COLLIN—FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.

PHILIP LYNCH, an errand-boy, in the employ of Mr. H. L. SILVERMAN, corner of Broadway and Spring-street, having undertaken to go down the rope in a hatchway, hand over hand, fell to the basement, and striking his head on the floor, was instantly killed, on Saturday morning. The boy, whose parents live in Brooklyn, was fifteen years of age. The jury found that the occurrence was purely accidental.

HOMICIDE IN THE SIXTH WARD.

On Sunday last JOHN WALLACE, of No. 51 Mulberry-street, and STEPHEN DUNDON, of the same street, quarreled over some trivial matter, and the former, having knocked the latter to the pavement, struck him on the head with a brick, inflicting mortal wounds. DUNDON was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. WALLACE was apprehended by Officer OATES, of the Sixth Ward, and committed to the Tombs by Justice HOGAN. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on Saturday, and the jury found that "the deceased came to his death by inflammation of the brain, caused by a blow from a brick thrown by JOHN WALLACE. The accused claims to have acted in self-defence. WALLACE is about 18 years of age; DUNDON was 19.

INFANTICIDE.

At about 1 o'clock on Friday morning Policeman BROWN found a dead infant wrapped in old rags, lying on the sidewalk at the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street. He took the body to the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, and an inquest was held there on Saturday. A post-mortem examination, which was made by Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON, revealed a clear case of infanticide. The umbilical cord was found to have been severed at about six inches from the body, both arms had been broken, and the head had been bruised, seemingly by a fall; and it is the Doctor's opinion that the child, having been murdered, was wrapped in old rags and tossed out of a window. No further information could be gleaned and the jury rendered a verdict of "infanticide."

FATAL FALL ON SHIPBOARD.

On Friday morning CORNELIUS HORRIGAN, of No. 384 Madison-street, fell from the rigging of a vessel at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, and when taken from the deck was found to have sustained mortal injuries. He was taken to his dwelling, and remedies were promptly applied, but he expired in the afternoon. An inquest was held on Saturday.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man, of about 45 years, was found in Whitehall-slip, on Friday morning, and an inquest was held, but no facts were developed tending to show the name or abode of the unknown. Deceased had a light moustache, dark hair, calico shirt, no coat, light cloth waistcoat, and foxed boots. The body had been three or four days in water.

FOUND UNDER A CLIFF.

On Saturday the body of a man of about 35 years, was found on the ledge under the cliff at the foot of East Fiftieth-street, where it had evidently fallen from the pavement above, the street being flagged to the very verge of the cliff, and there being no railing or other thing to prevent accident. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN, and on searching the body papers were found leading the jury to suppose that the deceased was JAMES MARINUS SCHON, a native of Germany, and late a member of the Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers. The jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that the deceased came to his death by injuries caused by an accidental fall off the rocks at the foot of Fiftieth-street, East River; and the jury would call the attention of the proper authorities to the negligent manner in which the street is left open."

LAW REPORTS.

Bill of Lading—Advance—Custom-house Regulation—Ratification.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

P. E. Desvernine, et. al. vs. *The Bark Matilda A. Lewis.*—This was a libel upon a bill of lading. It alleged that on October 6, 1863, one C. Glas shipped on board the vessel, then in this port, bound for Havana, 74 coops of fowls, consigned to the libelants, for which the master gave a bill of lading; that the libelants, on the faith of said bill of lading, made advances upon it and became owners of it and of the property shipped; that the vessel sailed on the voyage and arrived at Havana, but never delivered any of the fowls, and it sought to recover their value.

The answer admitted the shipment, but set up that at that time the United States being at war, the officers of customs inhibited the transportation of fowls on the voyage in question, and the vessel was arrested and held under seizure until the shipper of the fowls submitted to their being unladen and discharged from the vessel, and they were so discharged, and the vessel departed on her voyage, leaving the fowls at this port.

The evidence established the shipment of the fowls by Glas. It showed also that the agent of the consignee, Mr. Sazerac, made an advance of $700 to Glas on the faith of the bill of lading. It also showed that on May 13, 1863, an order was issued by the Secretary of War as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 13, 1863.

Information has been received by this department that sundry persons are purchasing horses and mules within the United States for exportation, contrary to the Executive Order of Nov. 21, 1862.

To the end that during the present war the military resources of this government should not be withdrawn from the country, the commandants of departments are directed to prohibit the purchase and sale of all horses and mules within the limits of their respective commands, to be exported from the United States, and to take and appropriate to the use of the government any horses, mules and live stock designed for exportation, causing the value thereof to be appraised and reported to the Quartermaster-General; and they are enjoined vigilantly to enforce the Executive Order of Nov. 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition or munitions of war. Claims for property taken under this order will be presented to the Quartermaster-General for adjustment.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Upon the issuing of this order from the War Department, the Treasury Department issued the following circular to Collectors of Customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 19, 1863.

The attention of Collectors is called to the order of the President of the United States of the date of Nov. 21, 1862, copy whereof is herewith inclosed.

By an order of the Secretary of War of the 13th inst., copy whereof is also inclosed, horses, mules, and live stock are included within the terms of that order.

Collectors are therefore directed to refuse clearances for the exportation of horses, mules and live stock, and to cause detention of all animals attempted to be exported in violation of the orders hereinbefore mentioned and this circular, and to report such detentions to the commander of the nearest Military District for his action in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

On Dec. 8, 1863, the Treasury Department sent a letter to the Collector of this port, saying: "The Secretary does not regard the exportation of poultry as prohibited under the order of War Department, dated May 13, 1863, the object of which is, as expressed therein, that during the present war the military resources of this government should not be withdrawn from the country; and the prohibition being solely against the articles therein named, viz.: horses, mules and live stock;" and directing him to issue clearances for exportation of poultry upon application.

The shipment by the *Matilda Lewis* was in October, 1863, before this last letter was issued, and the vessel and fowls were seized by the Custom-house officers but the seizure was never reported to any military commander. On representation to the Collector, by the charterers and master of the bark, he sent to the

Surveyor an order directing him to release the vessel on condition that the chickens are put on shore and delivered into your custody." The chickens were accordingly put on shore, but were not taken into the custody of the Surveyor, but were received by the shipper, who having told the charterer that he had sent forward a bill of lading, but without stating that he had procured an advance, indorsed on the Captain's bill of lading the following words:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1863.

The within mentioned seventy-four coops of fowls having been seized by the Custom-house authorities of the port of New-York, as prohibited for export, this bill of lading and any copy which may be presented is null and void. C. GLAS.

The vessel having failed to deliver the fowls to the consignees at Havana, they wrote to their agent, informing him of the fact, and saying: "Please see into this, and make arrangement with Glas either to ship something instead of that, or refund the money." Mr. Glas refused to refund, and this suit was then brought against the vessel.

By the Court—I do not regard it the duty of the court to declare it to be the obligation of a foreign vessel in time of war, laden in a neutral port with cargo for transportation destined to another neutral port, and which is placed under seizure for violation of belligerent ordinances or regulations in the port of lading, to contest the validity of such foreign prohibitory edicts at her own peril.

If a master of a trading vessel may have unwittingly received on the deck of his ship a cargo and signed a clean bill of lading therefor, and finds her seized for violation of the ordinances of the government in interdiction of that particular trading, I am rather disposed to recognize the right of the master of the ship to decline the acceptance of the bailment of the cargo, claim the right to surrender his contract of affreightment and return the cargo shipped and be thereby discharged of all implications personally or through his vessel with the validity or regularity of that arrest or condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and equipments.

The ship in this instance has no other or further interest in the cargo shipped than the freight reserved upon its carriage; nor were the charterers, resident in this port, or the master, aware that Glas, the sole consignee, was not exclusively owner of the shipment, so that through the arrangements effected with his concurrence, the shipper might not rightfully have freed the neutral ship from her seizure, without imposing upon her a most injurious detention, if not a total loss, and thus justifiably avoid either by discarding the affreightment and restoring the lading to the shipper.

It is represented, however, that in fact the plaintiffs became owners, in part or the whole, of the cargo of poultry, by actual advance of purchase money at the instant of its embarkation and seizure, and they accordingly now claim that the bill of lading now inures unimpaired in their favor and is effectual against the ship to the full value of its contents.

Putting the determination of the suit upon the ground that the advance of $700 made by Sazerac, the agent of the libelants, to Glas at the time of the shipment of the poultry, and their ratification of the payment, constituted them owners of the articles, and entitled them to enforce the bill of lading therefor, according to its legal import and effect. I think, however, that the result is not essentially otherwise than it would be had the property remained in C. Glas, the same as it was at the concoction and execution of the shipping agreement.

For however the legal propositions involved in cases of this nature are to be resolved in the abstract, I think it is most manifest upon the evidence existing in this cause that the plaintiffs are to be regarded, in view of all the facts, to have adopted and acquiesced in the disposal of the whole matter relating to the 74 coops of fowls relanded from the ship at this port, and their redelivery to C. Glas, with full recognition and approval of the plaintiffs subsequently.

It is not made to appear upon the evidence that the shipment in question was originally ordered by the plaintiffs as purchasers. It was obtained by Sazerac, the agent of the plaintiffs, in this market, and consigned to the plaintiffs, to be attended on its transmission by Glas as agent, or *quasi* supercargo, or in such position as naturally to charge him with its supervision in the exigency in which the ship became inculpated by the presence of this cargo.

The effort to withdraw poultry from the resources of this country, and transport it to the use (by exportation) of the enemy, might be deemed within the mischief sought to be suppressed by the governmental interdiction of the exportation of "horses, mules and *live stock*"—cargoes of fowls, in a comprehensive sense, being perhaps contraband commodities of traffic, alike with sheep or swine, and may aptly enough, to a common intent, be included within that denomination—especially so in this instance, inasmuch as that article was the practical taint which caused the seizure of the vessel with itself, and perfected the confiscation of both together.

If then, technically, the advance made by Sazerac, the agent of the libelants, to Glas, the shipper of the fowls, may have constituted them absolute owners in part of the property, still Glas would remain measurably, as he was when he executed the consignment of the fowls to the libelants, and undertook with their agent Sazerac to take charge and superintendency of the article on the passage to Havana, as *quasi* supercargo, or even more, agent of necessity for the interest of his coproprietors in the fowls, and competent to consent in behalf of the libelants to the poultry being landed from the ship, and that she be released from all liability to the libelants therefor under the bill of lading.

No reclamation was made by the libelants in their letter of Oct. 29 against the lawfulness or propriety of the conduct of Glas in relation to the unlading of the cargo and his just representation of their interests in the matter.

No demand is proved to have been made by the libelants upon the shipowner or master, or the consignor of the bill of lading for the fulfillment of the contract of affreightment, other than what is imported in the commencement of this action, Jan. 6, 1864.

The ship completed her voyage to Havana pending at the period of the aforesaid transaction, unloaded and reloaded at that port and completed a return voyage to this port thereafter; and no intimation is furnished by the libelants in the evidence on the trial that they ever afterward claimed further interest on the shipment than the $700 advance made to Glas before the shipment of the poultry, or ever claimed from the consignees, agents, master or owner of the ship after her arrival at Havana the fulfillment or performance of the bill of lading executed by the master of the ship.

In my opinion the presumption becomes violent upon the whole transaction; that the plaintiffs had elected their resort and remedy in the case, exclusive to the legal liability of Glas so to be discharged, either by refunding the advance of the money paid him, or by the remittance of other merchandise; and no change of that purpose was indicated except by instituting this suit.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were seventy cases disposed of in this court on Saturday.

A POWERFUL VIRAGO.

Kate McGovern, a muscular looking woman, was charged with committing a rather serious assault on Mary A. Duffy, who lived in the same house. Witness said: On Tuesday morning, going down for milk to the wagon, I met Mrs. McGovern; she said if I would not send my husband down, that she might thrash him, she would take satisfaction out of me; she then picked up a dirty hat out of the gutter and hit me on the breast; then she hit me with her fist; I put my hand in my breast where my money was, and she asked if I was going to draw a pistol, and said, "I'll pistol you;" she took my pocket-book from me, at least I haven't seen it since, and got me by the hair of my head, and, O, dear, if help hadn't come, she would have killed me; her husband stood by the door undressed, looking on, and said never a word.

Guilty—remanded.

UNAPPRECIATED FRIENDSHIP.

Michael Hartnell, one of the city's night rounders, whose coat looked rather seedy, was charged with robbing John Camlidge, a newly arrived emigrant. Complainant left Castle Garden to see the sights, but on returning to the Garden, late at night, overcome with heat or liquor, fell asleep on a door step in Whitehall-street; when he woke up the policeman and the prisoner stood over him and his pocket-book was gone; prisoner was an entire stranger to him. Policeman Isaac Romoyne said that when he was on his post in Whitehall-street, he saw two suspicious characters; he went cautiously up and screened himself behind a box, and saw the prisoner have his hand in the pocket of complainant; he waited till the hand was drawn out, when he asked him what he was doing: "He is my friend, I am going to take care of his money." The pocket-book was taken from the prisoner and complainant identified it.

Guilty—Penitentiary three months.

DRIVEN IN HER HOUSE.

Joshua R. Traver, policeman, complained of being assaulted by Sarah Roberts, a colored woman. Witness said she was sitting on the sidewalk, trying to "rope" a white man in.

Judge Kelly—What was she doing?

Witness—Trying to beckon him in; calling him from across the street; she told him to come over; I ordered her in three times; the third time I ordered her, she came to the door and called me a thieving son—and so forth; I then arrested her, when she tore my shield off, and struck me and tore my coat, and I had to get another officer to help me take her in.

Q.—Was there any crowd around at the time? A.—No.

Q.—What made you arrest her? A.—About a week before she was brought in for robbing a white man of $170, but the white man got ashamed and would not press the case; this was about half-past nine at night; I had orders from the sergeant to drive her in.

Guilty.—Judgment suspended.

ONE OF 41's ROWDIES.

Stewart Dunn, one of 41's Engine Company, that was engaged in the firemen's riot, assaulted Policeman William T. Price. Witness said: I am an officer of the Thirteenth Precinct; while patroling my beat on Sunday, the 20th inst., this man followed me around on my beat, as I was informed by a couple of boys; he put a brick under his coat, and when he was about to throw it, he said "——— I'll kill you," but I caught his hand and closed in with him and took the brick from him; the brick struck me on the shoulder; there was no trouble then; it was some time after the fight; he is a member of No. 41 Engine.

Policeman Benjamin Timpson, said—Last Sunday I was out in citizen's dress and I saw the prisoner with a brick, and I followed him; he asked "are you a rounder?" I said "yes." "And you run with an engine?" I said "yes;" then he said "I am going to kill Put ——— Price." I said that he should not do it, when he guessed who I was, and then he said, "If you ain't with me you ain't agin me? He then started on a run into Clinton-street, and I went after him, and when I got up he and Price were clinched.

Guilty—Remanded.

A FASHIONABLE MAN-MILLINER IN COURT.

Ann Menager, a fashionable milliner and dressmaker at No. 19 Fifth-avenue, charged her husband, Simon Menager, with assaulting her. Although the assault was not very aggravated, yet the case was more than usually interesting. District-Attorney Hutchings appeared for the injured lady, and Mr. Bryan for the husband, whose feelings are terribly lacerated from the discovery of three letters that he found in the drawer of Mme. Menager. Defendant and his wife are both French. She testified that they had lived as man and wife for a great many years; they had made a civil contract in Paris before coming to New-York. Now he had become a very bad man; had beat her often; was breaking up her business, doing nothing himself but squandering the money she made. On the 18th of last month he entered her show-room and insulted her before a lady, (who left the room at the commencement of the controversy,) when he seized both her hands and kicked her; she then got up and went into the back room, where there were half a dozen work-girls; she went to put her hat on, when he tore it off her head, made shreds of it and then threw it in her face. A great many questions were asked her relative to her previous life, but the District-Attorney told her to decline answering them. They formed no part of the issue, and the manner in which they were put led to the inference that there was something in the matter, when there was no foundation whatever in them. Witness was then asked to look at three letters signed Emile Glatine. She said she knew the gentleman, but did not know anything about the letters. He lived two years in the house with her.

Mr. Bryan—Has she seen those letters?

[Objected to.]

Mr. Bryan—These letters have been found in her possession, and this goes to show the *animus*.

Mr. Foggerty said the letters were used for blackmail purposes.

Q.—Were these letters not sent to her by this young man, Glatine?

[Objected to.]

Q.—Were these letters found on her? [Objected to.]

Q.—Were these letters found in her drawer by Mr. Menager?

Mr. Hutchins—Words are not enough to justify an assault, certainly not letters.

Q.—Before any person took hold of her, did'nt you take hold of his whiskers? A.—No; when he wanted to get hold of me, I pushed him away; I did call him a thief; he stole things from my house; I had him long enough.

The letters again came up, when counsel said defendant broke into Madame's drawer, and stole these letters and $300. The letters were offered in evidence, but objected to on the ground that any scamp could write what he pleased, and there was nothing to prevent him. The letters had been sent *to* her, not *by* her. The most curious feature was the appearance of the writer of these letters on the stand, who said that he had written and sent them to complainant. Another witness said that Mme. Menager told him if these letters were given up to her she would not prosecute him. But this conversation took place two days before the alleged assault. The prosecution on the other hand said defendant held the price of these letters at one thousand dollars, and he was using them for black-mail purposes, but they were determined he should not get a cent for them. The defence, on the other hand, said they would not take ten thousand dollars for them; money could not buy them. In the meantime Mr. Bryan having succeeded in getting the letters in as evidence, has lost possession of them. They are now the property of the court. In summing up neither counsel alluded to the singular fact of the alleged lover coming on the stand to avow without a blush or the least hesitation his own infamy. The letters are of such a character that the court withheld them from the reporters.

The accused was found guilty, and remanded till Tuesday for sentence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 26, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106¾	100	Erie Railway	87¼
1,400	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	105	300	do	87⅜
22,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106¾	300	do	87½
8,000	do	106¾	200	do...s40	86¾
3,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97¾	600	do...s40	86½
10,000	do	98	200	Reading R....s15	105¾
7,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		1000	do	105¾
	First Series	99¼	200	do...s30	105½
5,000	do...Sec. Ser.	99⅝	200	do...2d call	105¾
53,000	do	99½	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	64½
3,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		100	do	64½
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '79	97	100	do	64¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s	72¾	100	do...s30	64
4,000	North Car. 6s	72	100	do...2d call	64½
5,000	City 5s, '87	98	100	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	62¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24¾	100	do	62⅝
7,000	Erie 3d M.	108	400	Cleve. & Tol	101½
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, New		200	Chic. & R. I.	107½
	Loan	111¾	300	do	108
500	Ill. Cen. Bs	111	200	do...2d call	108
2,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM.	80½	200	Mil. & P. du C.	46½
5	Cen. National B'k.	105½	100	do	45
600	Quick. Min. Co	55¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	96¾
300	do...s30	55	200	do	97
300	do	55½	200	do	97¼
100	Mariposa M. Co.	11⅝	100	do...s10	97¼
100	Cary Improve't	16	50	do	97¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	92¾	600	do	97¾
100	Al. & T. H. R. Pr	60½	100	do...2d call	97
800	Cleve. & Pitts	71			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R....s8	92¾	100	Cl. & Pitts. R....c	70⅞
400	do	92¾	200	do	70⅝
500	do...b3	92¾	200	do...b3	70⅝
300	Erie R.	87¼	600	do	70⅝
100	do...b3	87¼	300	Chi. & R. I.	108¼
300	do	87⅛	100	do	108⅜
500	do	87	200	do	108½
100	do	86⅞	200	do...b3	108½
500	do...s3	87	100	do...c	108⅜
200	do...s3	86⅞	100	do...s3	108⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R....c	110	300	Chic. & N. W.	27½
700	do...s5	109⅞	200	do...b3	27½
400	Reading R.	105½	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62½
200	do...c	105½	200	do...s3	62½
800	do...s3	105⅜	300	do	62¼
100	do...c	105⅜	300	do...s3	62⅝
900	do...b3	105½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97
100	Mich. Cen. R.	107	100	do	96⅞
100	Mich. S. & N. I....c	64½	200	do	96¾
100	do	64⅝	100	At. Mail S. Co..b10	141
100	do...b30	64⅞	100	do	140
100	do...b3	64⅞	100	Cum. Coal Co...b3	41¾
200	do...b3	65	100	do	41¾
300	Quick. Min. Co	55¾			

MONDAY, Aug 28—A. M.

The Trade of the week past was very active—especially so in the Dry Goods line, both Foreign and Domestic. The great house of CLAFLIN & Co. is reported to have sold *six hundred thousand dollars in a single day*. In former times, this would have been deemed a respectable trade for six months. The importations thus far in the new fiscal year are not equal to the demand, and considerable draughts continue to be made on the stock of Foreign Merchandise in Bond. The Domestic Commission houses are doing a very heavy business in Cotton Goods, and the New-England mill-owners are again in the market for raw Cotton, although previously well in stock. The receipts of Cotton for the week are 21,883 bales. The present stocks (we take the latest mail dates from the South) are:

	Bales.
In New-York	90,000
In New-Orleans	86,453
In Mobile	34,424
Total in the three ports	210,877

Week before last, 6,489 bales went direct from New-Orleans, and nearly 3,000 bales direct from Mobile, to Liverpool, most of the Exchange against these shipments being passed through New-York Counting-houses. The shipments from New-York to England for the fortnight are only 10,868 bales, out of 41,287 bales received. The other Produce exports continue on a fair scale, in Gold value equal to last season, owing to the difference of a hundred points in the price of Gold in favor of present Currency values, as reported from the Custom-house.

The Customs duties for the week ($3,254,762) are the heaviest for any single week since April, 1864, when Gold Certificates were used in place of Gold Coin. The Cashier's department at the Custom-house, we believe, never before received and counted so much Gold Coin in a single week as now reported. The Customs thus far in August amount to $10,709,421. Four business days are yet to come in, which may swell the total to nearly *twelve and a half millions*, though the steamer cargoes for the last few days may not prove so valuable as last week. On such a demand for Gold Coin to pay Customs, and with some demand for Gold bars for export, the price has kept steady at 143¾@144 ℘ cent. It is believed that the Government continued its sales from the Treasury Office by way of relieving an accumulation which will not be wanted until November, as the Gold Interest in September, payable at New-York, will barely amount to a single week's Customs. There is no Gold to be paid for Interest in October. The November payments at New-York will be about $10,500,000, the same as in May. As there is no reason to doubt that the Customs have been proportionately active at the outports, we calculate that the Treasury will have received by the close of August, for the two months of the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year, about $29,000,000 in Gold revenue, which should insure at least *forty millions for the First Quarter*, ending Sept. 30, as against $19,272,100 same quarter last year. The direct importation of Sugars, &c., into New-Orleans have greatly increased this season, and the general import trade at that point will probably increase materially this Fall, now that Cotton is being sent directly to Europe.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January are officially (to 1st August) and semi-officially (since) reported, as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$10,557,849	July	18,908,198
February	11,366,964	Aug. 5	5,484,358
March	15,769,131	Aug. 12	5,017,443
April	18,937,972	Aug. 19	5,076,580
May	12,699,024	Aug. 26	5,095,115
June	16,619,269		
Total			$120,541,923
As against same time 1864			174,094,561
Decrease since Jan. 1			$53,552,638

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported since Jan. 1, are:

January	$16,561,598	July	$12,812,075
February	15,750,802	Aug. 2	1,781,971
March	14,397,718	Aug. 9	3,804,479
April	7,711,648	Aug. 16	3,303,616
May	8,258,275	Aug. 23	3,395,622
June	8,246,644		
Total			$96,114,448
Against same time 1864			145,292,877
Decrease to date			$49,178,429

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	$3,184,853	July	723,986
February	1,023,201	Aug. 5	21,108
March	381,913	Aug. 12	324,018
April	961,026	Aug. 19	245,365
May	7,255,071	Aug. 26	743,164
June	$5,199,472		
Total			$20,063,177
Against same date 1864			31,721,724
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$11,658,547

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	May	$1,257,651
February	896,082	June	750,465
March	1,673,444	July	1,092,804
April	2,307,024	Aug.	1,681,206
Total to date			$11,701,023
Against deliveries to date, 1864			7,779,452
Increase since Jan 1			$3,921,571

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$4,276,399	January	$2,449,290
February	4,823,214	February	913,429
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,665
April	6,389,560	April	163,187
May	8,210,195	May	10,292,800
June	7,887,554	June	1,066,274
July	9,908,190	July	5,714,367
Aug. 5	2,591,648	Aug. 5	228,300
Aug. 12	2,790,522	Aug. 12	94,271
Aug. 19	2,072,489	Aug. 19	45,709
Aug. 26	3,245,762	Aug. 26	56,187
Total	$57,695,559	Total	$22,939,479

Money has gone down 2 per cent. to the Brokers, balances being left with them on 5 ℘ cent. interest. The deposits with the Treasury on 6 ℘ cent. interest, 10 days' notice after 30 days, which ran down ten millions early in the month, returned to the amount of nearly five millions last week. Exchange on London receded ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. from the extreme point, and left off 109⅝@109⅞ on Saturday.

The Stock Exchange has advanced ½@1 per cent. on Government Stocks, and 2½@3 ℘ cent. on most of the Railways since Saturday week, the speculation in the latter closing firm on Saturday. The Evening Exchange has been abolished, and the crowd on the sidewalks on Broad-street early in the morning are to be relieved by an early session of the Open Board of Brokers—the new arrangement to begin this morning.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,095,115, as against the total entries of $3,370,313, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,395,622, against $4,269,873 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $743,164, against $148,000, same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,254,762. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,883 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 4,370.

The rate for Money to the brokers Saturday was 5 ℘ cent. as the rule among the leading borrowers and lenders. We heard of transactions as cheap as 4 ℘ cent. and as high as 6 ℘ cent.

The price of Gold was ¼@½ ℘ cent. dearer than on Friday. The demand to pay Customs was again quite large, and the shipments of the day, though chiefly in bar Gold and Foreign Coin, had a partial influence to stiffen the rate. The whole Customs demand of the week is over *three and a quarter millions*; the export, $743,164, of which all but $274,503 was in Gold and Silver bars. The sales of Gold of the day were at 144@144⅛@144 ℘ cent.

The Government and Railway lists at the Stock Exchange were firm at about Friday's prices, and the market left off, after the morning (and only) Boards, as follows compared with Friday afternoon. The closing offers for the Railways were especially firm on Hudson, Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Fort Wayne.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	98	N. West Pref.	62¼	62¾
U. S. 5-20s	106¾	106¾	Rock Island	107½	108½
U. S. 7-30s	99½	99¾	Fort Wayne	96¾	97
N. Y. Central	92¼	92¾	Cumb'land Coal	41½	41¾
Erie	87	87¼	Quicksilver	55½	55¾
Hudson	108¾	109¾	Mariposa	11½	11⅝
Reading	105¾	105¾	Canton	38¾	38½
Mich. Southern	63¾	64½	Atlantic Mail	148	140
Illinois Central	122½	122½	Brunswick	9½	10½
Pittsburgh	70½	70¾	Ohio Certificates	24½	24½
Northwest	27¾	27½	American Gold	143¾	144

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank shares. The Fourth National has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent:

Merchants'	109	Metropolitan	115
Union	118	People's	110
America	130	Market	105
City	160	Nassau	108
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	105
National	110½	Marine	140
Commerce	105½	Park	138
American Exchange	113	Manuf's&Merchants'	105
Bank of the Republic	100	Central National	105
Bank of N. America	107	Fourth National	98
Irving	106	Ninth National	101

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Est.	85	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	85	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Galena & Chi. ex	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100½
Erie 1st M., x div., '68	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	102¾	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93½	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	103
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1stM., '77	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, M. '69	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95½
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	102	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	90
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	111¾	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	75	Chi. & Alton S. F.	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	78	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80½	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Lack. & West'n Bonds	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor.	74
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mort.	74
Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	92
Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	86		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $10,596,832 55, including for Customs, $580,000; on account of Loan, $556,000; payments, $6,820,260 64; balance, $59,522,061 50.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	143½@144
U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 5-20 years	106¼@106¾
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40 years	97@98
New-York Central	90¾@92¾
New-York and Erie	83¾@87
Rock Island	105½@108½
Michigan Southern	62¾@65¼
Michigan Central	106@107
Illinois Central	123@122½
Hudson River	108¾@109¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	67¼@70¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	94¾@97
Chicago and Northwestern	27¼@27½
Almaden Quicksilver	53@55½
Mariposa Gold	11½@11⅝
Cumberland	40@41¾
Reading	103¼@105¾
Northwestern Preferred	60½@62¾
Brunswick Land Co	10½@10½
Canton Land Co	38@38½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 6,592 bbls. Flour, 440 bbls. and 627 bags Corn Meal, 43,517 bushels Wheat, 69,429 bushels Corn, 220 bushels Rye, 45,833 bushels Oats, 18,700 bushels Malt, 636 pkgs. Provisions, and 40 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in more demand, at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Sales, 50 bbls.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but steady, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℘ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at rather firmer prices. Middlings at 45c. ℘ lb. Sales 1,500 bales. The receipts this week have reached 21,880 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, owing in part to the increased firmness of holders. Sales since our last amount to 15,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7@$7 65; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 85@$8 45, chiefly at $7 85@$8; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$9 20 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$7 00	@$7 65
Extra State	7 85	@ 8 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 90	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 85	@ 9 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 25	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 45	@11 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 75	@14 25

Southern Flour is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 800 bbls., at $9 50@$10 60 for poor to good, and $10 65@$14 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $8 05@$11 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 15 ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5 for Western, $5 15 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel, mainly on Spring. Sales, 81,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 18; Red Western (Winter) at $2 10@$2 12; Amber Wisconsin at $1 60@$1 61; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 58 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at advanced prices. Sales, 70,000 bushels, at 94c.@96c. for unsound, and 96½c.@98c., closing at 96½c.@97c., for sound mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. Western Oats continue in fair request at 63½c.@64c. ℘ bushel. Rye brisker and dearer; sales, 17,500 bushels Western at 99c.@$1 02 ℘ bushel.

HAY—Continues in fair demand at 70c.@90c. for old, and 60c.@70c. for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand to-day, at from 15c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one year old, and 40c.@55c. for new, ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 17,259 hides; sales, 103,300 hides, the latter including 26,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@25lbs., 19c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 9,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, usual selection; 2,300 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., private terms; 17,600 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20½ lbs., 16¾c.@17c., gold, usual selection; 30,700 Dry Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 16½c.@17c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Tampico, 20lbs., 12½c., gold, as they run; 1,700 Dry Tampico and Mexican, 20lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., 12½c., gold, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Dry West Indies, 16 lbs., 15c., cash, as they run; 2,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., 9c., gold, usual selection; 4,800 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 45 lbs., part 13c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 70 lbs., 10c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 City Slaughters, Steers, 68@72 lbs., 10½c.@11c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 263,100, (same time last year, 707,500—year before, 376,800,) and 600 bales. The stock consists of 104,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips;) 32,000 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips;) 19,000 Dry Orinoco; 29,000 Dry California; 2,500 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 10,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 3,500 Dry Bahia; 900 Dry Maracaibo; 9,400 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras; 5,000 Dry New-Orleans and Western; 6,000 Dry Southern; 2,000 Dry Sierra Leone; 36,800 Dry Gambia and Bissau; 3,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 600 Bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $2 35@$2 40 per 1,000.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co., notice thus:—"The market for Hemlock Sole continues very active, under a good demand from all classes of buyers from all sections. The aggregate of business done during the week is large, and has nearly cleared the Swamp of desirable parcels. Prices on most descriptions have advanced ½c.@1c., and the tendency is still strongly upward. We alter our quotations to correspond with the bulk of the sales, but it is proper to remark that some small transactions have been effected at prices beyond our outside figures, and for prime stock holders demand more money. The receipts from the tanneries reach nearly 40,000 Sides for the week, but have been largely exceeded by the sales, leaving the stock lighter than for some time past. Oak Tanned has also ruled very active throughout the week, and prices have advanced 1c.@2c., light-weights being especially improved. The stock is small and receipts insignificant. We quote: Sole, oak slaughter and salted, good light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 44c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 32c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, &c., good light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, &c., good middle, 35½c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, &c., good heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 27c.@31c.: Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@35c. cash, ℘ lb."

METALS—Continue in fair demand, including refined Ingot Copper at 30c.@31½c. ℘ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron, $44@$47; No. 1 American do., $40@$42 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, 9½c.@9¾c.; Spelter, 10½c.@10¾c.; Banca Tin, 28½c., (in gold;) Straits do., 27c., (in gold,) ℘ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and nominal, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 25@$1 28 ℘ gallon; and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ℘ 200 lbs.

OILS—Continue in fair demand at rising prices, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Bleached do. at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2 05@$2 12½; Linseed at $1 35; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in demand, at 31c.@31½c. for Crude; 53c.@55c. for Refined, in bond; 72c.@73c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,750 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$33, closing at $32 87½, cash, for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 25@$27 75 for Prime Mess; $31 50 for Thin Mess; $24 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 5,500 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $31 25@$32, and 500 bbls. Prime Mess, deliverable in fifteen days, at $28 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 550 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal; 47 boxes rough sides sold at 16c. ℘ lb. Lard is in fair request and firmer. Sales 1,400 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered ℘ lb. Beef is more active at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for plain Mess. Sales 800 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet; 100 tcs. were sold at $21@$22 ℘ tierce. Butter continues in fair demand at 31c.@39c. for poor to good, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 22c.@29c. for Western ℘ lb. Cheese has been in fair demand at 10c.@16½c. for poor to very choice, ℘ lb. We quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	34	@36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	32	@34
Welch tubs—first quality	33	@35
Welch tubs—second quality	31	@32
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27	@29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	26	@28
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—lightcolored	24	@25
Western—common	22	@23

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	16	@16½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15	@15½
Farm Dairies—first quality	15	@15½
Farm Dairies—second quality	13½	@14½
Farm Dairies—common	11	@12
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@12

SKINS—The recent arrivals of Para and Central American were mostly sold previous thereto. There prevails a fair inquiry at improved rates. We quote: Honduras, 50c.@55c.; San Juan, 45c.@47½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 42½c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c.; Chagres, 47½c.@50c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 42½c.@44c.; Para, 47½c.@50c., gold, ℘ lb. Goat continues in active request from manufacturers, but sales are prevented by the nearly exhausted supply. The only transactions we hear of are 100 bales Payta on private terms, and a few bales Tampico from second hands at 52½c., gold. We quote: Tampico, 52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Payta, 35c.@37½c.; Curacoa, 36c.@37½c., gold, ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs. at 20½c.@23c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at full prices. Sales since our last 1,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@15¼c., and 850 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@13½c. Refined Sugars are in brisk demand at 15½c.@20c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STUART quote their Refined Sugars up ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb., as follows: Loaf Sugar, 20c.; best Crushed Sugar, 19¾c.; Ground Sugar, 19¾c.; White Sugar, A, 19c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 18c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 240,000 lbs., at 14c.@15½c.; and 54,000 lbs. Grease at 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at $2 19½@$2 20 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 80 tons Oil Cake at 12s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 200 bales Cotton at ½d. ℘ lb, and 1,200 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton. For London, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ℘ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: two ships, 750 and 994 tons, from Nevassa Island to Falmouth for orders, Guano, 27s. 6d.@30s.; a Bremen ship, from St. Johns to London, Deals, 77s. 6d.; a British bark, 485 tons, to Malaga, Extra Heavy Pipe Staves, $43; Heavy, $35; and Light, $27; one, 384 tons, to Malaga and Genoa, Petroleum, 5s. 3d. and 6s.; a bark, 2,400 bbls., from Philadelphia for Bremen, Petroleum, 5s. 4½d.; an Italian brig, 1,600 bbls., to Cork for orders, Petroleum, 6s. 3d. if to United Kingdom, or 6s. and 9d. if to the Continent; a brig to Genoa, Petroleum, 5s. 3d.; a bark, 3,000 bbls., Cork, for orders, Petroleum, 5s. 6d.; one, 3,200 bbls., to Liverpool, Petroleum, 5s.; a brig, same voyage, Petroleum, 5s.; a bark, 465 tons, to Bremen, Rye, on vessel's account; one, 306 tons, Wheat, Cork for orders, 5s., or if to a direct port in United Kingdom, 4s. 6d.; an Italian brig, 190 tons, to Bristol Channel for orders, 4s. 3d., or if direct to Bristol or Gloucester, 4s., or if to Cardiff or Newport, 3s. 9d.; a ship, 502 tons, from Philadelphia to Aspinwall, Coal, $7, and back from Swan Island, Guano, $5; a Br. brig, 300 tons, to Matanzas, $2,000 gold; a Br. brig, 1,600 bbls., to a windward island, 75c., and back with Wood, $5 gold; a Br. schooner, 81 tons, to a windward island and back, $1,200; a Br. schooner, to Prince Edward Island, 30c.; a Br. brig, 220 tons, to St. Johns, N. F., Flour, 30c.@35c.; a brig, 278 tons, to Cette, Staves; a Norw. bark, 340 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a Br. brig, 178 tons, to Matanzas, and a bark to Charleston, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
RECEIVED FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.
NEW DELAINES, VERY CHOICE STYLES, At 35½c. per yard.
FINE ALPACAS, NEW COLORS, at 50c. per yard.
TARTAN-PLAID POPLINS, VERY CHOICE, At 50c. per yard.
PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS, at 60c., 65c., and 75c.
FRENCH MERINOES, at 75c. to $1.
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOES, In all the new colorings, at $1, $1 10, $1 25 to $1 50.
NEW BALMORAL SKIRTS, From $2 50 and upwards.
NEW EMPRESS CLOTH, at 80c. to $1 25.
NEW SILKS, in all the FASHIONABLE COLORS.
W. K. PEYTON.
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FIRST FALL OPENING.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, AUG. 28, 1865,
A choice selection of
FALL AND WINTER
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS,
HOSIERY,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
PLAIN, OPERA
AND
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
FRENCH CALICOES,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
to accommodate strangers about leaving town.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
invite the attention of wholesale buyers to their
Large Stock of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CARPET BINDINGS,
PEARL BUTTONS AND JET BUTTONS,
In entirely New Styles.
HOLDSWORTH'S LINEN THREAD,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SUSPENDERS,
FRENCH SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
and a full line of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
which are now offered at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED GOODS.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
QUILTS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWEL CRASHES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACAS,
POPLINS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
RICH FANCY SILK ROBES
In styles of
PEKIN, BROCHE AND JARDINIERE.
Also,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH LACE.
Point Gaze Juge Collars,
Point Applique Empress Collars,
Lace-trimmed Linen Sets,
And
LACE, HEMSTITCHED, TUCKED AND
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
WHICH WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, Aug. 28.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

MANHATTAN WOOL YARNS,
IN BUNDLES AND BOXES. ALSO,
WORSTED GOODS,
NUBIAS, SONTAGS, HOODS,
JACKETS, SHAWLS, TIDIES, &c.,
AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
ZEPHYR AFGHANS,
FOR SALE TO THE TRADE, BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

R. H. MACY—IS NOW PREPARED to offer to the public the following variety of goods, making a complete and well-selected assortment of first-class goods for the Autumn trade, viz.:

Table napkins, doylies, linen table covers, linens, bleached and brown table damask, woolen table covers, mosquito nets and nettings, tarletans, Scotch and bird's eye diaper, quilts and counterpanes, wigans and dress-facings, bleached and brown muslin shirtings and sheetings, linen cambrics, French percales, linen sheetings, linen bosoms and wristbands, tidies, opera flannels and colored merinoes, tucked and puffed muslins, figured, dotted and checked Swiss muslins, Marseilles, silicias, paper cambrics, Hollands, slate and black linens, plaid lawns, brilliants, checked and striped Swiss jaconet and nainsook muslins, French and Nottingham lace curtains and draperies, vestibule laces, fine white and colored flannels, Russian and American crash, huck toweling, and towels of all kinds, burlaps, book, Swiss and cambric muslins, Victoria and Bishop lawns, balmoral skirts and skirtings, blankets, &c.

French and Scotch needleworked flouncings, bands, edgings, insertings, collars, setts, infants' waists and robes, in Swiss, nainsook and jaconet, dimity bands, Valenciennes, thread and guipure trimmings and laces, thread, point and point applique barbes and coiffures, real blonde barbes, coiffures and vails, thread vails, French and English pusher trimming lace, vails, barbes, lace ornaments, &c., in great variety, masked vails, beaded &c., pusher flouncing laces, lace centres, shawls, burnous, both white and black, lace sleeves, waists and collars, sleeve nets, black silk nets, illusion nets, fluted and empress collars, night and breakfast caps, crape collars and setts, crape vails every size and style.

Traveling bags, reticules, portmonnaies, hair, tooth and nail brushes, dressing, fine, round, back and fancy combs. Every variety of hair nets, hair rolls, waterfall cushions, curling sticks and hair pins, toilet soaps, Lubin's extracts and perfumery, elastics, leather belts, plain and fancy fans, steel, glass, jet, porcelain, pearl and crystal buttons, pins, hooks and eyes, needles, spool cotton and silk, alpaca, embroidery, dress and trimming braids, linen and cotton tapes and bobbins, scissors, whalebones, toilet knives, dress-cord, flannel bindings, stay lacings, button rings, ribbon wire, &c.

Paris flowers, feathers, ruches and blondes, bonnot frames, bonnets, round hats, &c.

Glove, jewel, perfume and work-boxes, ladies' and gents' dressing cases, ladies' embroidered elastics, fancy fans, buckles, combs and pins, spar bracelets and necklaces, crystal pins, earrings and solitaires, fancy cigar-stands, parasols and sun-umbrellas, all sizes and styles.

Bonnet and trimming ribbons, sash ribbons, Scotch and shepherd plaid ribbons, bonnet, marceline and Florence silks, bonnet velvets, black, colored and colored edged velvet ribbons, belt ribbons, wide and narrow, plaid velvet ribbons, bugle and bead gimps, trimmings and buttons, passementerie, black and steel ornaments and gimps, ladies' and gents' English and German cotton, wool, merino, silk and thread hosiery, misses' and children's do., balmoral hose, gents' and boys' cotton, merino and wool half-hose, ladies', gents' and children's cloth, Lisle, Berlin and silk gloves, driving gloves, ladies' and children's mitts, merino underwear for ladies, gents' and children, every variety, gents' white dress shirts, linen bosoms, collars and wristbands, cravats, ties, scarfs and suspenders, ladies' and children's nubias, rigolettes, Sontags, Alexandras, hoods and wool gaiters.

Ladies', gents', lads' and lassies' plain, hemmed and hem-stitched linen hdkfs.; also, colored-bordered linen hdkfs., gents' fancy and embroidered linen hdkfs., gents' white and colored silk hdkfs., mourning hdkfs., ladies' and misses' embroidered, ruffled, lace-trimmed, point applique and point lace hdkfs., ladies and misses' linen sleeves, collars and setts, lace-trimmed do., ladies' linen and cotton plain, corded, tucked, embroidered and lace-trimmed chemises, &c., in stock and made to order; also, ladies' breakfast sacques, plain and trimmed, muslin and cambric skirts, French, German and domestic corsets, Werley corsets, corset steels, duplex and other favorite styles of ladies' and misses' hoop skirts, magic, Coventry and patent rufflings, tape trimmings, crotchet edgings and tattings, plain and double-fluted and crimped rufflings, bareges, tissues, grenadines, French and English crapes for vails, Shetland vails, zephyr and worsted breakfast, street and evening shawls.

N. B.—A FRESH AND FULL STOCK OF LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' PARIS KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY IMPORTED, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THIS CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York

PERSONAL.

B. F. D., WHO LEFT ON THE MORNING of the 21st inst., can correspond in all confidence with D. D., at B., N. J. His friends will all make all right.

J. N. B. COU.—DID YOU RECEIVE A PACKAGE of books per Adams Express? J. O. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

WATER WHEELS.—THE HELICAL JONVAL TURBINE, by J. E. STEVENSON, Hydraulic Engineer. Patentee and manufacturer, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—Collections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES AND ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

U. S. BOUNTY DUE MEN ENLISTED in the Navy since July 4, 1864, also men transferred from the army to the navy, at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway. Also all payable are now being paid.

FOR SALE—800 DOZEN RAILROAD PICKS, best American refined iron, best English cast steel points. Price $12 per dozen, for 25 dozen or more—worth $16. C. H. POLLOCK, No. 149 Broadway.

UNION CLAIM AGENCY, NO. 25 CHAMBERS-ST., BACK ROOM, NO. 5.—Claims of officers, soldiers, seamen, widows and heirs promptly collected. Information free and reliable.

8,000 TO 9,000 FIRST QUALITY STEEL point railroad picks for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers. W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable woman and her daughter; one as housekeeper, and has her own sewing-machine; no objection to stay up nights, in case of sickness; the other as chambermaid, and help with washing. Best of city reference, if required. Apply for three days at No. 277 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is a neat, economical and respectful servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and well-recommended young woman, in city or country, as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; would do general housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN experienced French and German cook, who understands all kinds of pastry, creams, jellies and preserves. Inquire at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; will travel; is never seasick; willing to make herself useful; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse, and is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference for three and a half years. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and nurse, with excellent city reference, a situation in city or country; does general housework, washes and irons well. Wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or to do general housework for a small family; city reference from last employer. Call at No. 358 3d av., up stairs, first floor front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a good home in a comfortable family as seamstress; small wages will satisfy. Address DOROTHEA, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl, as nurse or seamstress. Apply for two days. Address No. 119 West 27th-st.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RAPID AND good penman, quick and accurate at figures; a young man of 21, enterprising, of good business habits and several years' experience; or would take an interest in a business which only needs energy, and furnish a few hundred dollars capital, if of use; can do wording for any parties requiring it, or the correspondence of a business house. Address J. S. L., Box No. 695 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN; English; is a very desirable person; thoroughly understands farming, care of horses, cows, oxen, garden, driving, &c.; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a first-class middle-aged Protestant man, with the best of city reference. Can be seen at his residence, No. 132 West 28th-st., rear house, first floor, or address H. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man; understands the care of horses and carriages; has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman or groom; one who thoroughly understands the business; has no objections to city or country. Call or address, for one week, M. C., 50 4th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF WATCHCASES AND JEWELRY.—Wanted a situation by a melter, who understands the business thoroughly. Address MELTER, Box No. 267 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, without family, as practical gardener or farmer; understands both perfectly: the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of stock, the laying out of grounds, and is a first-rate hand over horses, and a good steady driver; can take charge of any gentleman's place. The woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address E. D., Box No. 235 *Times* Office, for three days. A lodge wanted. Both are Protestants.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment; will be found willing and obliging, as will be seen by the best of city reference. Can be seen for three days, or address COACHMAN, No. 117 West 25th-st., at present employer's stable.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately for the best situations, in first-class families, at good wages; such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cook, wash and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at the Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY, TWO Protestant girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to do the fine washing in a small family; wages $10; references required. Apply to W. S. OPDYKE, No. 170 Broadway, third floor, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A STEWARD IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding school for young ladies, to take charge of the dining-room, provide the supplies, &c.; must be a Protestant, with unexceptionable references. Address, with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—THIS DAY, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who is a good washer and ironer; also, a good laundress, who can do French fluting. Apply, with references, at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., by 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY A SHORT DIStance in the country, two good servants; one as cook; she must understand her business thoroughly; the other as laundress. Apply, with references, at SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse, to take charge of a child one year old; must be a good seamstress, and have the very best of city references. Apply at No. 16 5th-av., on Monday, between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO take charge of the Linen Thread Department of our house. CAMPBELL, MAGEE & CO., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st.

WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a laundress and chambermaid. Call at No. 161 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, after 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, the 29th.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO COLOR photographs; a try lesson given, free of charge; steady employment and work given to take home. Apply at No. 713 Broadway. Room No. 19.

WANTED—A FEW GIRLS, EXPERIENCED IN putting up and corking vials and bottles. Apply before 10 o'clock to-day at No. 562 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOMEOPAthic Pharmaceutist. Address F. W. H., No. 562 Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY.—APPLY AFTER 4 P. M. D. P. CLARK & BROS., No. 330 Broadway.

TO STONE MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS.—Wanted, 10 first-class stone masons, 20 first-class bricklayers; wages $3 per day, paid weekly; 3 foremen bricklayers and a few intelligent laborers to mix mortar; sober, industrious and competent men can have work for five or six months. Apply to A. DERRON, Builder, Paterson, N. J. Preference to discharged soldiers or sailors, if competent.

A FEW DESIRABLE SERVANTS ARE wanted immediately at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., such as ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses and all good servants suitable for families now returning from the country.

FROM $1,000 TO $6,000 A YEAR CAN be made by an active intelligent man, as agent for a Life Insurance Company, one of the best and most popular in the country. To Ministers and School Teachers this is an excellent opportunity. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 6,736, New-York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, will remain open through the Autumn months. Parties returning from the Northern watering-places, and desiring to be within easy access of New-York, will find this an excellent location to spend the balance of the season. Communication by boats from Pier No. 2, North River, and New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.; time 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)
At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.
An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

BASS & CO.,
BREWERS,
BURTON ON TRENT.,
having information of the fraudulent use of their trade labels in the United States, hereby offer a reward of $200 for evidence that will secure the conviction of any person perpetrating this fraud, the information to be given to THOS. McMULLEN, No. 44 Beaver-st., New-York. Agent for the sale of this celebrated Ale.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

IRVING HALL—ARTEMUS WARD'S Entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HENRY VIII—JEALOUS WIFE.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS

A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig* writes from Sangerville village, Penobscot County, Me., stating that on Monday last a terrible hail-storm came from the southwest about 2 o'clock P. M., accompanied with violent wind. In ten or fifteen minutes it had passed and done its work of destruction. The crops were almost wholly ruined. Wheat, barley, oats and other grain nearly ready to harvest was beaten down, the grain threshed off and the straw broken into shreds. Beautiful fields of corn, in which the town abounded, were almost totally ruined. The tops of potatoes were fairly mashed to pieces by the icy bullets. Gardens of tomatoes, cabbages, beans, &c., were sorry-looking sights. The value of the crops destroyed is very great.

The Chilian Congress has passed with great unanimity a bill prepared by the government, giving to those who do not profess the Roman Catholic faith liberty to offer worship within the precincts of individual property. Dissenters are also allowed to found and establish private schools for instructing their own children in the doctrine of their religion. By this legislation, free worship, which has existed in fact in some of the towns of Chili, more especially in Valparaiso, will have required the legal sanction which it lacked; and edifices of all denominations may be put up and protected by law.

A specie train arrived at Leavenworth, on the 19th, from Aguas Calientes, Mexico, with $40,000 in Mexican silver coin, $20,000 in gold, and two hundred pounds weight in silver plates and bars. It is owned by Señor DON FRANCISCO GUITERROS DE BOLIS. An escort of twelve men accompanied the train. They were attacked by guerillas in Chihuahua, and one of the escort was wounded. Affairs are reported in a terrible condition in Mexico, bushwhackers swarming in all parts of the country.

The Iowa liquor dealers held a convention in Des Moines last Wednesday, and declared theirs to be a legitimate business, representing a capital of $1,000,000, and entitled to protection under the State laws. They regard the prohibitory law as "an act of usurpation and an infringement of the rights and liberties of the people, inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and opposed to the best interests of the inhabitants of the State."

A report has been made by Mr. JAMES HOWARTH, to the Horticultural Society at Cincinnati, from which it appears that the grape crop in that vicinity is very near a failure. Mr. HOWARTH visited the vineyards in the neighborhood of the city, and found the vines generally mildewed or injured by some other cause. The Delaware grape, especially, seems to have perished in the flowering season, or while forming fruit in the late Spring frosts.

In 108 counties of Kentucky returned to the Secretary of State, the vote for Treasurer is as follows:

William L. Neale, Union	41,979
J. H. Garrard, Opposition	41,761
Neale's majority	218

Two counties—Ballard and Wolfe—are yet to be heard from. It is reported that GARRARD has a majority of 12 votes in Wolfe and between 150 and 200 in Ballard.

Adjt.-Gen. TERRELL, of Indiana, is completing a posthumous historical report of the part Indiana has borne in the war, the first volume of which will go to press in about a month. It will embrace a full history of regiments, &c., and a descriptive account of each officer and soldier, showing promotions, casualties, and all other matter valuable for permanent record.

A subscription is in circulation in Richmond for the relief of Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS and family, who, it is said, are in reduced circumstances. So far the effort has met with very liberal responses, and the probability is that enough will be raised to supply them with all they need.

A few days since, near Prescott, C. W., a cow attempted to butt a railway train off the track, and succeeded. The locomotive and all the cars were thrown off, and some of them, with the engine, fell down the embankment. There was plenty of beef after the collision, but not much cow.

A Detroit officer, who was taking a female prisoner from Saginaw in the cars, left her for a few minutes to go into another car, when the conductor came along, and the woman refusing to pay her fare, he put her off the train. The officer was not a little chopfallen on hearing how he lost his prisoner.

A rumor had reached Des Moines, Iowa, on the 22d, to the effect that a difficulty had occurred at Clinton, in that State, between returned soldiers and the attachés of PALMER'S Hippodrome. It resulted in the killing of six showmen and one soldier.

CHAMP FERGUSON is sinking rapidly. He is now so weak that he cannot walk to the court from the prison, and has to be conveyed in a hack. He still keeps up his indomitable spirit and iron nerve, and cherishes hopes of getting clear.

Mr. JAMES MACLEAN, of New-Haven, was accidentally knocked overboard and drowned at Peck-slip, yesterday morning. The body was recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.

BRINKLEY HORNSBY, of Johnson County, Mo., has brought suit in the Circuit Court of that county against STIRLING PRICE, JAMES S. RAINS and thirty others for $50,000 damages, "for injuries arising from false imprisonment."

The Lewiston, Me., *Journal* says that the Gypsies infest that region just now. They bring with them regular accretions of children in almost countless numbers, and worry the people with begging and stealing.

It is reported that Col. A. D. STREIGHT, whose escape from Libby Prison gave him a national reputation, is about to become the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

Judge WARREN POWERS died in Winona, Minnesota, on the 17th inst. He had held several important civil offices, and was a leading member of the societies of Masons and Odd Fellows.

EMANUEL J. DE FRANCA, a native of Portugal, but for many years a prominent painter of St. Louis, has just died in that city.

A number of buildings in Jackson, Miss., were blown down the other day by a wind storm, and several persons were seriously injured.

The corn and tobacco crops in St. Mary's County, Md., promise a fine yield. A portion of the tobacco has already been cut.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners are slowly dragging along in the work of reorganization of the department on a paid footing. Some three weeks ago, the board decided upon organizing sixteen engine and seven truck companies upon the basis laid down in the Metropolitan Fire Law, and expect to have seven steamers and one hook and ladder company in operation at an early day. Ultimately, the force employed by the board below Fifty-ninth-street will comprise 480 men, consisting of 40 steamers and hose tenders, and ten hook and ladder companies. Each company will be composed of twelve members. The total salaries of the force below Fifty-ninth-street, will amount to $363,500 per annum. Above that dividing line the companies will be arranged on a totally different plan, receiving only partial salaries and allowed to engage in other business. Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH, one of the Fire Commissioners, has offered his resignation to the Governor, and is understood to be dissatisfied with the progress made by the board in organizing the Paid Fire Department. No Assistant Engineers have been appointed by the board as yet, albeit there are forty-four applications filed in their office.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, accused of forging gold checks to a large amount, was arrested on Friday last, near the house No. 223 West Twentieth-street, where it appears he has been concealed ever since the forgeries became known. The sum of $48,000 was found in his possession. KETCHUM takes his arrest very coolly. During yesterday he had interviews with the different members of his family. District Attorney HALL has entered a complaint against him, on behalf of the people, at the First District Police Court. The date for the examination of the case, has not yet been fixed. Some correspondence was found in KETCHUM'S possession, which seems to implicate other parties.

The great Howland Will Case came off in New-Bedford on Friday, before Judge BENNETT. After a patient and thorough examination of witnesses, the case was closed without any argument being submitted, Mr. BARTLETT, one of the counsel for the heir-at-law, simply remarking that the design of the contestant, so far as this court is concerned, was accomplished. The judge decreed that the will be admitted to probate, and ordered the executor to furnish bonds in the sum of $100,000. By statute, the heir-at-law has thirty days, within which to enter an appeal.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry having been mustered out, are expected to arrive to-day. The Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery has been mustered out at the Capital, where they have been doing garrison duty, and will arrive in New-York to-morrow morning. The Tenth Connecticut Regiment, having been mustered out of service at Richmond, Va., a few days since, has left that city for New-York, and will probably arrive to-morrow. Only eleven regiments from this State now remain in service, and are soon to arrive home.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday over the body of a man that was found on the rocks, under a cliff at the foot of East Fiftieth-street. Papers were found on the person of the deceased indicating that he was JAMES MARINUS SCHON, a native of Germany, late of the Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers. It appears that Fiftieth-street is flagged down to the precipice at the foot of the street, and that there is no railing to prevent accidents.

In a drunken fight, between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, in JOHN BRENNAN'S liquor-store, at No. 438 Second-avenue, THOMAS BRENNAN, brother of the landlord, was stabbed in the left side and abdomen, and is believed to have been mortally wounded. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and WILLIAM LORRIMER was taken into custody and committed to await the result.

Mr. HENRY G. WHEATON, a lawyer of this city, was instantly killed on Friday last by being run over by a New-Haven train near Yorkville, as he was crossing the track. The deceased was for several terms District-Attorney of Albany County. His funeral will take place on Tuesday next.

An inquest in the case of Mrs. CATHERINE CLEEVES, burned to death at the fire No. 16 John-street, on Friday night, was commenced yesterday by Coroner GOVER. After taking some evidence, the case was adjourned to Wednesday next, at 10 A. M.

Coroner COLLIN impanneled a jury, yesterday, to make an investigation in the case of Mr. EDWARD ANDREWS, the person who on Sunday evening, the 20th instant, leaped from a window at the Union-place Hotel, while suffering under mania á potu.

There was a fair degree of activity in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Cotton, Whisky and Refined Petroleum were firmer. Wool was depressed and tending downward. Freights were inactive, with 458 vessels of all classes in port.

The Stock Market closed firm on Saturday both for the Government and the Railways. Gold, 144 ₩ cent. The Gold customs of the week, $3,254,000, and the Gold export, $743,000. Money, 5 ₩ cent. to the brokers. Bills on London, 109⅞@109⅞ for gold.

What is to Become of the Democratic Party?

Nothing can be more certain than that the Democratic party did itself prodigious injury by its conduct in the late war for the saving of the nation. Will that injury prove fatal to it? Has it a constitution tough enough to endure and to rally, or will it succumb and be transmigrated into some new political organization?

This question cannot, as yet, be positively answered. The difficulty is that the vitality of the Democratic party is something that has always baffled calculation. We only know that it is extraordinary—that it has in time past been proof against what ought to have made an end of it a dozen times over. It is with political parties as it is with creatures of the animal kingdom—there is an immense difference in their tenacity upon life. One will die from a scratch, and another will manage to live though smashed to a jelly. We can only say that the colder-blooded of them are generally the hardest to kill. Again, there is a mysterious law of adaptation, through which some natures, by a gradually-acquired familiarity, can come to bear what would once have caused immediate death. MITHRIDATES, King of Pontus, learned to feed on poisons. The English writer DE QUINCEY took eight thousand drops of laudanum in a day. We read lately of a lawyer who drank in a single year thirty-two hundred bottles of MCMUNN'S preparation. It is not enough to know that every vein of the Democratic party is full of a copperhead virus, the least taint of which would destroy any other. We must make an immense allowance for the cold, impassive nature of the party, and for its long having been inured to everything rank and noxious, and after all we can never be sure that the allowance is enough. The old Federal party, it is usually said, died of an anti-national spirit, specially wrought up by the last war with England. That spirit has been tenfold more active, in tenfold greater concentration, in the modern Democratic party during the war with the rebellion; but there is no saying yet that it will kill in this case. Time only can tell.

The problem would be greatly simplified could we know just what amount of the virus is going to continue in the system of the party. We are without any certain index of that. The Democrats of Maine, at their late State Convention, in one of their resolutions, characterized the late war as "a struggle for constitutional government," and resolved to "cherish sacredly the memory of their dead who had fallen, and honor the living who have periled life and fortune in the same great cause." The Democrats of Pennsylvania, at their State Convention just held, on the other hand, in their resolutions, adverted to the struggle only as an affair of "slaughter, debt and disgrace." The Democrats of Kentucky, in the late election in that State, voted with the greatest alacrity for the most notorious rebel sympathizers; and, if we may believe the Louisville *Journal*, would have hailed with delight an opportunity to support JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE himself. These various manifestations make it quite impossible to determine what the actual condition of the party is, and what influence will get the control of it. At best, we can only calculate the probabilities.

The great strait of the party now is for new issues with the party in power, which shall give it some little chance of popular favor. It can revive none of the issues made by the war, for these caused it a stunning defeat. Besides, they all belong to the past. It would be sheer craziness now to declare the war "a failure." It is not much short of that to spend breath in denouncing the suspension of *habeas corpus*, or the enactment of the conscription law, or the emission of legal tender. It did appear for a time to the Northern portion of the party that something might be made by taking ground against the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. But the South abandons slavery, and they are left in the lurch. To be sure the party in New Jersey has not found this out yet, and has gone into its present canvass with running a muck against the amendment. But the "Democrats" of New Jersey have always been a long way behind the time. As long ago as Gen. JACKSON'S day, they took a draft out of Rip Van Winkle's flagon, and then slept so long that their very dogs forgot them. They have never since got their eyes more than half open. The party in the North generally has better perceptions. It can in some sort recognise a living necessity. But its natural disposition, so far as that is concerned, remains essentially unchanged. Were the South, even at this day, to unite in a resolution to hold on to slavery; were it to assert that it has the same right now to regulate its domestic institutions in its own way that it had before the war, it would be sustained, beyond all question, by the vast majority of the so-called Democratic party of the North; and as desperate an attempt would be made to break down the anti-slavery policy of President JOHNSON as was made to break down the anti-rebellion policy of President LINCOLN.

We may as well take it for granted that the Democratic party in the North will seek, as of old, to strengthen itself by adopting Southern principles and policies. Not only old habits impel it to this, but the palpable fact that it is too weak to stand alone. But what *are* Southern principles and policies? What *will* they be? There's the rub. At present there seems to be a general disposition in the South to accept the principles and policies set forth by President JOHNSON. The consciousness of the Southern States that they have been completely overpowered, and their anxiety to regain their relations to the Union, make them, as a general thing, very acquiescent in the just and clement measures of the administration. It is impossible to foreknow whether, when "reconstruction" is consummated, there will be any Southern issues with the administration, and, if so, what. In other words, it is impossible to say whether the old Democratic party of the South is or is not capable of being revived; or whether any opposition party can, for years to come, find a tenable foothold there. Everything south of Mason and Dixon's is in an anomalous condition, a transitional state; and it is vain to try to define the shapes into which its political elements will finally resolve themselves.

What is left of the old Democratic party must go staggering on, oppressed with the disgrace of its recreancy in the war, and helplessly trusting to luck for something to better its fortunes. Whether it will absolutely sink and cease to exist, we do not undertake to say. But it is very certain that, with its present elements, it can never get strength enough to reacquire the rule of the country. In the present stage of the nation, it is morally impossible for any party to get power in it that has not an indomitable national spirit. Here the American people will not tolerate faintness—infinitely less faithlessness.

Some Legal Points in the Buffalo Spiritualist Trial.

In referring in yesterday's TIMES to the Buffalo Spiritualist trial, we left untouched some points of interest, bearing on the interpretation of the Internal Revenue Act. The 79th section of that act, which is the provision in relation to licenses, provides among other things that "jugglers shall pay for each license $20;" and adds that "every person who performs by sleight-of-hand shall be regarded as a juggler under this section." And the 73d section provides that "if any person shall exercise or carry on any trade, business or profession, or do any act hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising, carrying on or doing of which trade, business, or profession a license is required by this act, without taking out such license as in that behalf required, he shall for every such offence, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and a fine not exceeding $500, or both.

It seems that this COLCHESTER had been giving spiritual *séances* in Rochester, the proceedings at which, we presume, resembled those of other exhibitions of the kind, including rapping out answers to inquiries, answering questions which are claimed not to have been seen, the writing on the arm, &c., &c. The United States officials in that district, not having that reverence for "the spirits" as made known by Mr. COLCHESTER, which Mr. C.'s teachings would inculcate, determined that he was a juggler, and as he had not taken out a license as such, had him indicted under the 73d section.

It will be easily seen that such a trial would be likely to bring out some interesting testimony and some nice questions of law. Turning to the dictionary we find that a juggler is "one who practices or exhibits tricks by sleight-of-hand," which definition seems to have been adopted in the statute, and that sleight-of-hand is "an artful trick." The point, then, which the prosecution was called on to make out was whether Mr. COLCHESTER'S performances were tricks artfully done by himself. If any of the things which he thus exhibited were tricks done by himself instead of being done by supernatural power, he would come within the provisions of the law. The prosecution accordingly gave evidence of what he did, and then called witnesses to prove that they could accomplish the same result themselves. Among others they produced a Mr. ANDERSON, of Philadelphia, who testified that COLCHESTER had wished to form a partnership with him, which he declined, as he would not be a party to humbugging the public, and that COLCHESTER found fault with the way in which ANDERSON produced the writing on his arm, and showed him how he himself did it.

The defence seem to have met this line of attack by calling other magicians to testify that they could not do some of the things which COLCHESTER did. But they do not seem to have called other spiritual mediums to testify that such things were done by supernatural power.

With the testimony left in this state, the jury could hardly help finding that some of his performances, at least, were done by COLCHESTER himself by sleight-of-hand, and the verdict of guilty followed. What punishment will be inflicted remains to be seen. It may be that the Judge will think that as it is the first offence, and even the first time that the question has come up for determination, it is a case to be disposed of with only a nominal punishment; and then, again, he may think that Mr. COLCHESTER must have known in his own heart that his supernatural pretensions were a humbug, and his contesting the case, therefore, only a new phase of his system of cheating the public, which calls for severe reprehension.

But what is the result upon spiritualism and spiritualistic exhibitions? All such exhibitions which are made a matter of business will be directly affected. A person may be a juggler for his own amusement or that of his friends, or even, we presume, for purposes of public instruction, without being required to take out a license, and spiritualists will have the same right. But all those who make a business of it, who exhibit for money, will be placed in a very awkward dilemma. Every one of them will either have to face the brunt of a public prosecution, with fine and imprisonment in prospect, or he will have to take out a license, and thus admit himself to be a juggler, a cheat far below the professed magicians, for they openly state that what they do is done by sleight-of-hand, while, with these spiritualistic gentry, the supernatural is their only stock in trade. If they were placed in the same category as the regular magicians, they would almost all be voted to be second-class performers.

It is not impossible, therefore, but that this trial may have a perceptible effect in diminishing the numbers of those who attend these mystic sessions. It will not lessen the number of fools. "The people love to be deceived," and that love will work itself out in one way if not in another. And men will continue to use it for their own profit long after spiritualism has had its day and gone to that limbo whither astrology and alchemy, the philosopher's stone and the elixir of youth have long ago betaken themselves.

But in the meantime it behooves the District Attorneys of the United States everywhere to see to it that the revenue laws of the United States are obeyed by everyone.

The London Index and its Farewell.

In another column we print the farewell address to its readers contained in the last number of the London *Index*. That publication having, on the fall of the Confederacy, bravely attempted to retain its position in the literary world, though with a programme more suited to the changed attitude of its constituents, finds itself unable to do so, and, like them, surrenders unconditionally.

It is impossible to withhold from the authors of this farewell the credit due to clever writing. They had a disastrous retreat to conduct—a terrible failure to make respectable. Setting out at the commencement of their enterprise with high hopes of success, and scarcely a doubt of the establishment of the Confederacy, they were naturally as jubilant as the gravity in vogue among their London cotemporaries would permit them to be; and from first to last they adopted that tone of superior wisdom and overweening self-confidence which have been characteristic alike of the Richmond press and the London *Times*. But their jubilation, wisdom, self-confidence, have come to naught, and the only thing left for the *Index* was to fold its robes with decency, and fall with grace. The manner of this fall is adroit. In the first place the record is carefully attended to. In 1862 "its promoters," by whom may be understood JEFF. DAVIS and the British partners in his venture, thought that a paper "representing in an especial manner the common interests of England and the Southern States, would be useful and prosperous." This "common interest" has been a chief argument addressed to England by the South, and with its fruits we are familiar. The *Shenandoah*, still burning and slaying, is among the last of them. But it is ingenious in the managers of the *Index* to register this "common interest" in its farewell, as an actuality not to be forgotten—as a dream perhaps to be dreamed again.

There is however a future as well as a past, and the *Index* seeks to preserve a kindly memory of both North and South, and so it cries *peccavi* with almost humorous gravity. It had been regarded as a rebel paper. So it apologetically explains that it "regretted" though it "had no right to complain" that in Europe it was looked upon "as the mere organ of the Confederate Government." This "regret" comes late in the day, and is only uttered as the hesitating apology of a journal whose sustenance being withdrawn has no resource but to expire. But it is for all that touchingly sincere. The *Index* does regret that its comments were so fiercely partisan, that its patronage by rebels was so ostentatiously made apparent in its every issue, that nothing short of absolute mendacity would now enable it to assume the new position of a journal inimical to neither North nor South. But this unfortunate condition of things is fairly acknowledged in even stronger terms. Previously to the address we are noticing, and immediately after the fall of Richmond, the *Index* announced its intention to continue publication, not, this time, to illustrate the "common interests of England and the Southern States," but as a "medium of commercial intercourse between England and *the* States." But it would not do. "Unfortunately," says the address, "we find our usefulness marred by the general impression that this journal had been nothing more than the Confederate organ." And the *Index* goes on to say that it is natural that its continued existence would be considered hostile to the United States, which is perfectly true—it would be very natural indeed. "It is impossible," continues the address, "not to see that the public on both sides of the Atlantic regard the *Index* as a kind of protest against the decision of Providence, and as the organ of a new secession party." This conclusion is sensible and just. The *Index* would have been so regarded; the issue of the war *is* by a decision of Providence. The *Index* has wit enough to record itself as the friend in misfortune of its constituents, and at the same time to tell them, as if in behalf of the victors, that the day of secession is over.

There are but one or two more points in this address to which allusion need be made. We will not harm her, the South, says the *Index*, by even a newspaper prolongation of the struggle. That resolve is honorable and wise. The foolish men south of Mason and Dixon's line, who would prolong the sorrows of the war by their contumacy, may well take a hint from their London representative. "The South is not a separate nationality, but she is a part of a vast and powerful federation," says the address. Alas! what seas of blood, what heaps of treasure, what untold horrors the recognition of this truth four years ago would have spared the promoters of the *Index*. "Whatever flag waves over her capitols, the South will be free." Yes, the United States flag is now the flag of freedom, and so will remain. "As yet the land is desolate; as yet the women mourn for those who have died for their country." Most true; both North and South there is desolation, and there is mourning. "But time will obliterate the ravages of the fierce conflict, and the South, chastened by the will of God, and exalted by her chastening, will yet be happy and prosperous as in former days." With all our heart we join in the trust and belief that it will be so.

LOOSE METHOD OF DOING IMPORTANT BUSINESS.—A case is reported in our local news this morning which shows how an excellent law bearing upon the security of human life has been evaded, and also exhibits the very lax manner in which the business of issuing burial certificates is conducted by the City Inspector's Department. Some days since a man under the influence of *mania a potu* jumped from the window of his room to the street below, and suffered injuries which resulted in his death before the lapse of many hours. To shield the family of the wretched man from the disgrace consequent upon a public exposure, the physician of the deceased made out a certificate that the death was occasioned by a "fall." The undertaker demurred that it would be impossible to procure a burial permit upon such a certificate. Thereupon the plastic and kind-hearted doctor (whom it is impossible to believe ignorant that the matter clearly came under the category of a Coroner's case) filled up a new blank with the unpleasant words *mania a potu*, and the complaisant undertaker at once made arrangements for a plain and quiet funeral. The burial took place, but the corpse was not long in the grave before the circumstances became publicly known, the remains were exhumed and the Coroner opened an inquest, developing these facts, which are themselves suggestive enough of the ease with which deeds of evil may be hidden from the light, and show a palpable violation of the law which seeks to hedge human life with proper safeguards.

But these singular developments do not stop here. It seems that the business of issuing burial permits, rightfully belonging to the City Inspector's Department, and requiring for its proper performance the experience and scrutiny of a skilled and honest physician, is shirked by the officer appointed to attend to it in that bureau, and given over entirely to the ignorant hands of the junior partner in an undertaker's establishment. Such carelessness in a matter of such moment must emphatically be pronounced a crime, and its authors should be held to some sort of accountability.

Of course the majority of Coroners' investigations are mere formalities, but they are none the less necessary on that account. All cases of death from sudden, violent or unnatural causes should be inquired into, for the protection of the living.

The investigation in the case above narrated is not yet concluded. We hope, therefore, that it may be thoroughly prosecuted, and if a guilty violation of the law shall be proved, the authorities will punish the offenders, and thus do something toward uprooting an evil which we have reason to believe is by far too common.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—We do not know that Dr. RUSSELL, in his official account of the attempt to lay the Atlantic Cable, which we published yesterday, has added much to the stock of information previously given to the public here. His account, however, is admirable from its bringing into the foreground certain minute points, which throw no little light upon the nature and cause of the immediate failure. One of these points we take to be the unwieldiness of the *Great Eastern*. The straining which the cable must have undergone in the mere process of turning the big ship when the discovered defects of insulation required the hauling in of the line was evidently sufficient to account for the ultimate fracture. The hauling in, it will be noticed, required that the cable should be attached to machinery fitted up on the bow of the boat. And on the three different occasions, the 24th and 28th of July, and the 2d of August, when this work had to be gone through, to remedy repairs, there was extreme difficulty in regulating the paying-out while the vessel was being wheeled round in her course; so as—on the one hand—to prevent the strain from becoming excessive, and on the other, to keep the cable from abrasure by contact with some projecting section of the vessel under water. It seems, from Dr. RUSSELL'S account, that this repeated transfer of the cable from the stern to the bow of the *Great Eastern*—even when the hauling-in machinery worked with moderate satisfaction, was a most perilous operation, and vastly more perilous than it would have been in a smaller vessel.

Another point is clearly illustrated by Dr. RUSSELL. The cable itself was manifestly defective. Whether by the art of malicious employes, or by mishaps in coiling it into the tanks, the stoppages, which led ultimately to the loss of the cable, were caused by imperfections which might have been detected by a more careful inspection of *the paying out*. Dr. RUSSELL insinuates that one or more malicious villains were concerned in the devilish business of injuring the wire, either in the tank, or as it was paid out. Still, it is clear that proceeding with the work more slowly, and buoying the cable at intervals, the defect never could have been discovered so late as to make the hauling in a hazardous operation, or the final break possible.

The grappling business, pursued so earnestly from the 2d to the 11th of August, gives an illustration of the zeal of those charged with the conduct of the great enterprise, rather than an assurance that the recovery of the line in 2,000 fathoms of water is at all practicable. In this view, we have no doubt, the directors of the company will coincide, and the work will at least be laid over for another year.

OUR NEGRO TROOPS.—We suppose that the mustering out of the negro troops will now be in order. Thus far, while the white soldiers have been disbanded, until three-fourths of the entire force have been sent to their homes, the colored military element has been retained intact. There are about a hundred thousand of them in service, which is about equal, we suppose, to the number of white troops yet on the rolls.

There are more difficulties about the disbandment of the negro troops than of whites. They have not habits of self-help like the whites. They are not situated as the whites were, with regard to obtaining assistance from friends in civil life. Many of the regiments, especially in the Southwest, were composed of plantation hands who had come or were brought within our lines, and who have no place or locality resembling home to which they can now return. They would be in great measure helpless and friendless wanderers were they disbanded in mass as our white troops have been.

Yet we believe that the matter may be judiciously managed so that most of the menacing evils may be avoided. There is no doubt that most of them will desire to return to the places where they were raised and formerly lived; for the bump of "locality" is largely developed in the negro. And it is fortunate that the growth of industry, the organization of labor and the demand for laborers are now such, in most of the Southern States, that the disbanded blacks will find it much easier to get along than if they had been thrown upon their own resources at an earlier period. The Freedmen's Bureau, through its extensive agencies and efficient system of action, will be enabled to render great help to these people in this emergency, and will thus forward the interests of the South and the whole country.

We do not believe that the character of the blacks has been damaged by their army experience; on the contrary, we believe it will be found it has greatly elevated them. It has appealed to their manly instincts, has aided in the formation of habits of order and promptitude, has enlarged their intelligence, and has developed in them courage and patriotism. These qualities and characteristics will make them more efficient workers, and will in every way exercise an influence for good upon the entire race.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENT.—We are really glad that the Democracy, through their State Convention and otherwise, find themselves enabled to go so far in support of President JOHNSON and his policy. There is a want of heartiness in their indorsements; but this need not be complained of. If they have got so that they can endure his anti-slavery policy and his reconstruction policy, it shows eitheir that the Democracy are becoming progressive in principle, or that the necessities which surround the party are very pressing. In either case their indorsement of the President is commendable.

POLITICAL PREACHING.—A few days since we alluded to the impropriety, which in our judgment is exhibited by a certain class of men who garnish their public utterances with needless appeals to the highest and most sacred authority. The introduction of religion into secular affairs is certainly in bad taste, savors of hypocrisy, besides being an infraction of one of the great commandments of the sacred law. To really devout minds this impingement upon the priestly function has a strong odor of *cant*. It becomes disgusting, moreover, when ministers of the gospel, unmindful of their sacred calling, make the pulpit the medium of foisting their peculiar views on politics and current secularities upon their hearers, instead of inculcating moral virtues and religious truths.

We are led to these remarks from reading the report of a sermon delivered yesterday in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by the clergyman doing temporary duty there in place of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, its pastor. Surely this preacher was altogether forgetful in his discourse of the wise man's saying that "there is a time for all things." He not only was guilty of impropriety but impertinence. His opinions respecting the cause of the rebellion, the perfidy and slave-worshiping of politicians, the necessity of hanging JEFF. DAVIS and his prominent supporters, may or may not be considered sound, but in any case it was surely improper for him to cram his views down the throats of a congregation assembled to worship, to say nothing of the discourtesy of the thing, when it is considered that the regular pastor of the church entertains diametrically opposite views, at least respecting the stretching of the necks of the rebel leaders, and has advocated clemency toward them by speech and pen, with considerable persistence. In contrast with this political diatribe the sermon delivered yesterday at Trinity Church, may be specially noted. The officiating clergyman, mindful of the recent revelations of gross dishonesty in the financial world, improved the opportunity afforded by these developments to emphasize his teachings by earnestly warning against temptation, inculcating watchfulness against special and peculiar weaknesses, and asking charity in our dealings with the fallen and our judgment of their offences.

Clergymen who go outside of their calling as religious teachers, and set themselves up as oracles on political and purely secular matters, will doubtless be popular among that class who are known by the itching ear, but sincere and fervent christians must regard them as detractors from the dignity of their profession, whose preaching is altogether in vain.

DEATH OF HENRY G. WHEATON.—Strange and inscrutable are the ways of life! HENRY G. WHEATON killed upon a railway track, and his remains taken to a station-house for identification! Somewhere about 1828, a young man, just from college, with its highest honors, studied and commenced the practice of the law in the City of Albany. He was accomplished in mind and manners, irreproachable in character and habits, patriotic in principle, elevated in aspirations. All who saw him enter upon the "battle of life" anticipated for him a prosperous, brilliant, honorable and useful career. He married an attractive young lady, descended from one of the oldest and most wealthy Dutch families, and lived in a style becoming his position and prospects, devoting himself most industriously to his profession, in which he soon achieved a high rank. An able advocate, he was retained in as many causes as he could manage. He had a large business, and gave himself up to hard work.

Mr. WHEATON had earnest political convictions, Though then the weaker side in Albany, he espoused the Whig cause, and in part by his general popularity, was twice elected to the Assembly, where he was able and eloquent.

The management of considerable real estate, which his wife inherited, drew him into some unprofitable speculations; and after fifteen or twenty years it became evident that things were not going smoothly—why, was not apparent, for there was nothing wrong in himself. Then his health failed, his spirit sinking with his impaired health. And finally, some ten or more years ago, he removed to this city, where, at first, his friends heard that he was mending; but meeting him, as we did occasionally, his subdued manner and care-worn expression revealed too much. For two or three years those who had known him best saw little of him, and we now apprehend that these were years of sickness, if not of destitution. When we saw in a morning paper that "Henry Wheaton," an *unknown* man, had been killed by the train, and that his remains were at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, we wondered whether this was the last of the youth whom we saw riding buoyantly to wealth, fame and happiness, and the man of mature years who stood so strong in his position? Hearing from the Superintendent of Police that the Twenty-seventh Precinct was eight miles from the City Hall, we found it inconvenient to go there, and endeavored to persuade ourselves that the remains of "an unknown man" could not be those of Henry G. Wheaton.

If not too late, there ought to be a meeting of Albanians, resident of this city, to manifest their respect for one who stood so high among them; for we are not aware that the cloud which darkened his latter years arose from any act unworthy of his manhood or honor.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Franklin Tuthill.

With profound sorrow we announce the death in Brooklyn, on yesterday morning of Dr. Franklin Tuthill, who for several years prior to 1860 was an associate editor of this journal. Dr. Tuthill was born in Suffolk County, L. I., on the 3d of April, 1822. He entered Amherst College at the early age of 14 years and graduated four years thereafter. Immediately he entered upon the study of medicine in this city, and obtaining his diploma, commenced practice as a physician, ere he had scarcely attained his majority, in the vicinity of his early home. After seven years' practice he came to New-York to pursue his profession.

Having great literary taste, soon after the Times started he began to write for its columns, manifesting such marked ability and originality, that he was invited to abandon medicine and embrace journalism as a profession, which he did, and with great success. He remained in this office until sometime in the year 1859, when he resigned his desk to go to San Francisco, upon an engagement with the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, where his talents soon were so highly appreciated that he was taken into partnership by its then proprietors, with whom he was still associated at the time of his death.

Twice did Dr. Tuthill hold a seat in the Legislature of this State, first in the Assembly of 1850-51 as a Representative from Suffolk County, and again in the session of 1858-9 from the City of Brooklyn. As a legislator, his course was marked by intelligence, industry, fidelity and an integrity which no man ever thought of questioning. Though earnest and decided in his convictions, and positive in their maintenance, his exhaustless good humor disarmed all hostility, and if he ever had an enemy nobody discovered the fact. It is very rare that a man of his positive character is able to fulfil every public duty with firmness, and yet avoid personal enmities on the part of those whose views or interest he has crossed or opposed. But Dr. Tuthill never failed to laugh his opponent into good humor, even when he demolished his theories or projects.

So well satisfied were his constituents with his services, that he was renominated for the Legislature in 1859, but declined because of his engagement to go to the Pacific. In California, as already intimated, he speedily made his mark as an editor, a philanthropist and a friend. Nearly a year ago he left San Francisco for Europe, to recuperate his failing health. It is only a few weeks since he returned from a tour in Spain, France, Switzerland and Italy, greatly benefited by the journey, and confident that he would return to California by steamer of the 16th September, to resume his professional duties with renewed energy and strength. Some ten days ago, however, his complaint assumed a more threatening form, and yesterday morning he breathed his last, surrounded by his family and other devoted friends. Their consolation will be found in the memory of his truly charming character, and the reflection that he has found everlasting peace in the God whom he trusted with a faith as steadfast as it was pure, fervent and intelligent.

The last work in which Dr. Tuthill engaged, was the completion of a history of California. It is less than a week since he finished its preface and read his last proof-sheets. This book was with him a labor of love. Marked by his clear judgment and keen research, and by his earnestness, conscientiousness and truth, it cannot fail to prove a valuable contribution to history, and an enduring monument to his fame.

J. H. Sherman, Esq., United States Consul for Prince Edward Island, died at his residence, in Charlottetown, on the 11th inst., of congestion of the lungs, in the 63d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Albany, N. Y., and previous to his appointment as Consul, in 1861, was a resident of Vermont. He was an accomplished and liberal-minded gentleman, and there are few men who were more ardent in their attachment to their country than he was. Flags floated at half-mast from the Colonial Building, City Hall, and other prominent buildings, between the interim of his death on the 11th, and his interment on the 14th inst., when the principal stores of the city were partially closed, and his remains were followed to their last resting place in the Protestant Cemetery, Malpeque Road, by a large and most respectable concourse of persons.

Col. J. M. McChesney, whose illness has already been noticed, died in Beaufort, N. C., a few days since, and his remains are now on the way to this city. Col. McChesney went out as a private in one of the Brooklyn regiments, and eventually gained the Colonelcy of the Ninth New-Jersey. Afterward he was transferred to the First North Carolina Volunteers, and had command of Fort Macon and the district. About the time of Johnston's surrender, when he was satisfied that the war was over, he resigned and went into business at Beaufort. Until the time of his death he suffered from the effects of a severe wound received at the siege of Washington, N. C.

Amusements.

The first guns of the opening season will be heard to-night. They are big guns, too, and will make a portentous report. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean resume their engagement at the Broadway Theatre, which establishment has been redecorated and embellished for the occasion. The Keans will be supported by a company not essentially different to that of last season. The play selected for to-night is "Henry the Eighth," ending with the fall of *Wolsey*, and an act of the "Jealous Wife." We notice that Mr. Frank Drew has been engaged at this establishment, and will make his first appearance on Saturday evening next.

Barnum's Museum, at Winter Garden, will have to change its quarters after the present week. Mr. Stuart announces that the establishment will reopen for the regular season on Wednesday, Sept. 6, with Mr. J. S. Clarke in a series of his comic impersonations. Mr. Barnum's forces will be transferred to the Chinese Assembly rooms, which are being fitted up with much taste and ingenuity. The pantomime of "Jocko, the Brazilian Ape," will be given this afternoon and evening.

Wallack's Theatre closed on Saturday evening. The regular season will commence on the 4th of September. The Olympic will, probably, open about the same time.

The comic event of the day is the reappearance of Artemus Ward, Irving Hall, which event takes place to-night. The great showman, it appears, has fully made up his mind to cross the Atlantic, and appear before the Londoners. The present engagement is, therefore, his last. Our readers will do well to peruse his touching allusions to this subject, conveyed in the form of advertisements, and if they can resist the invitation to be present at Irving Hall to-night, we shall be greatly surprised.

Signor Blitz announces a new programme for himself and hundred canary birds at Hope Chapel to-night.

NOTES.

—One of our neighbors printed on Saturday, an account of an alleged wonderful cure of dumbness brought about by extravagant indulgence in *secale antiquum*, adding, with characteristic simplicity, that he does not know whether that means "corn or rye whisky." With the help of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, we are enabled to assure him that "secale" means "rye," and is the botanical name for that much abused vegetable; but we don't expect everybody to have an Ainsworth. The incident, however, reminds us of a story, and here it is: About fifteen years ago, when the Temperance furore was at its height in this State, our good friend of the "secale antiquum" was the grand champion of total abstinence, not only in theory, but (to his honor be it said,) in practice; and he made his influential journal so conspicuously virtuous in this regard, that nine in ten of all his country readers were ready to swear that every man on the paper, from A No. 1 to Zed, was a rampant cold-waterite and went to church three times-and-a-half every Sunday, besides Thursday night. One day, in a ponderous leader on his favorite hobby, the Governor betrayed his innocence of tippling by writing that on a specified occasion certain persons had been "drinking brandy, whisky, champagne, and Heidsick." The morning on which this *lapsus* something was printed, found us (the writer was there) in a grand chuckle over the Old Man's blunder in saying "champagne and Heidsick." Most of us had known Charles Heidsick in the shape of sick headache too often to forget him in a hurry. In our seven-by-nine editorial room, which held us all in those days, we laughed hugely over the mistake. There was the future Assistant Secretary o War, keen, sarcastic, imperious, setting on his tall bench with his everlasting green shade over his eyes, saying good things, one-third sweet and five-thirds bitter; there was the then incipient Ulysses, the far-traveled, but not such an unconscionable liar as the Trojan humbug; there was the gentlemanly Professor, rotund and dignified, yet ready to shake his glasses out of their golden frames at a number-one joke; there was the relator; there was the quiet man of all work, who is at this present annoying a sixth of the city by sending in Uncle Sam's tax bills; there was, lastly and greatestly, the courteous and important moneyman, a good fellow, a gourmand by education, and perhaps coming as near as any other of us to the "awful example" for the Old Man's homilies. So we sat and haw-hawed over the leading editor's mistake, until that veritable individual appeared, his crumpled hat perched on his coat collar, his thin, flaxen hair half covered with the pages of a smashing leader written before breakfast, and jammed into the hat instead of the pocket, his hands full of letters and papers in most admired disorder; and his whole self slouching in with the lurch peculiar to him alone, his clear, child-like face and innocent eyes beaming with that mild, inquiring look, that overcomes malice and almost dissipates prejudice. Conspiring to confound the Old Man, who had so often confounded us for lesser sins, we put forth the gourmand as our spokesman, and he, in English remarkable for its mathematical precision, (his mind was commercially constructed,) rallied the chief upon the ridiculous mistake he had made in representing "Champagne" *and* "Heidsick" as distinct tipples, and then we felt victorious and again we guffawed. Looking around upon the crowd in his quiet way, and (as Hamlet, senior, scented the morning air) seeming to scent the morning cocktail, the champion of teetotalism crushed us under this quiet reply: "Now, did I? Waal, I reckon, I'm the only writer on *this* paper who *could* make such a blunder." We subsided. And down to this day, it would appear that the Old Man is oblivious of the commonest distinctions in the catalogue of potables. *Secale!*

—There is reason to believe that Victor Smith, formerly Collector of Customs at Puget Sound, whose name is recorded in the list of those supposed to have been lost on board the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, on the northern coast of California, remained in San Francisco when the ill-fated vessel sailed from that port. At least, we infer from a rather clumsily phrased paragraph in the *Alta California* of the 3d inst., that Mr. Smith was detained in consequence of ill health contracted during his five weeks' sojourn on Roncador Island, searching for United States funds in his possession when the *Golden Rule* was wrecked.

—What the Imagination May Do.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a coach drove up to the New-York Hospital, and a patient was admitted suffering, he said, from having swallowed his false teeth. The man was in fearful agony, feeling the teeth cutting his bowels. The resident surgeon made an examination by probing, but could discover nothing, and the man was sent away unrelieved. His teeth were found in his bed, yesterday, and he then felt relieved.

PERSONAL.

Col. Joseph J. Morrison, Commanding Sixteenth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery, has been breveted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date March 15, 1865. Col. Morrison's distinguished services as Captain of a light battery well-known in North Carolina, both by rebel and Union troops, as Morrison's battery, received the commendation of his superior officer and secured his selection as Colonel to raise a heavy artillery regiment. Although he commenced under very adverse circumstances, during the July draft-riots, he succeeded in raising the largest regiment in the United States or any other service, which participated in the siege of Petersburgh, the many battles before Richmond, and the subjugation of Fort Fisher under the immortal Terry.

Gen. Morrison has been intrusted with many important commands; his administration of affairs has elicited praise for his qualities as an executive officer, his latest field of operations being the sub-district of Roanoke, a beautiful portion of Virginia, composed of six counties, where he was looked upon with respect by the whites and hailed as their deliverer by the freedmen, whose rights and interests he zealously maintained.

—Gen. Howard has been rightly called the Havelock of the army. He is a Christian soldier *sans peur et sans reproche*. Lately he administered a quiet rebuke to wine-drunk toasts at dinner parties; rising when called on for a sentiment, and taking a glass of water in his hand, he said: "Gentlemen, I am from the State of Maine. I don't go back on my State. I give you, gentlemen, the Maine law, the true beverage of the soldier!"

—The man who murdered the woman who refused to live with him as his mistress when she found he was married,—Dr. Hughes, by name,—is in the county jail at Cleveland, Ohio. He complains that the close confinement is destroying his health, and he has lately become very penitent for his crime and even religious.

—Mr. Alexander Leslie, who saved the life of E. P. Corwin at the time of the Poughkeepsie regatta, has been presented with a powerful spy-glass by that gentleman and his friends. The glass bears this inscription: "Presented to Alexander Leslie, by E. P. Corwin and friends, for heroic conduct in saving the life of E. P. Corwin, July 18, 1865."

—It is said that Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has failed to keep promises made to the President regarding the policy he would pursue in reorganizing the State Government, and that his head (metaphorically) is to be the penalty of his contumacy.

—Edwin Forrest, the distinguished tragedian, has almost completely recovered from his late severe illness, and will, in a few weeks, make the tour of the leading New-England cities, under the auspices of Wm. Wheatley.

—G. J. Bingham, of Benjaminville, Ill., boasts that he has sent five sons to the war, who have given their country an aggregate service of nearly seventeen years, and the best of it is that they have done their duty and all come back unharmed.

—Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has received from Rome the apostolic letters making Right Rev. B. J. Lavalle, President of St. Mary's College, near Louisville, Marion County, Ky., Bishop of Louisville.

—Gen. Lewis B. Parsons has been relieved from duty in the Quartermaster General's Office as chief of railroad and river transportation, and ordered West to superintend the large sale of government boats, barges, &c., soon to take place there.

—A snake, striped in appearance, and eighteen inches long, was vomited from the stomach of a son of Ira Elliott, of Lincoln, Vt., a few days ago. The boy was ten years old, and had been sick for a year past.

—Mr. Dudley Sterling, of South Barre, Vt., shot a hen-hawk a few days since measuring four feet, three inches, from tip to tip of wings, and twenty-three inches from beak to extremity of tail.

—The chief piece of the Bennington fireworks, on the night of the recent celebration, exhibited the name of the hero Hooker in large letters of fire. It caused great enthusiasm.

—Gen. Butler wants to pay off the national debt by a tax of fifteen to sixteen cents per pound on cotton.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 27.

SCENES IN THE WIRZ TRIAL.

A scene of an unpleasant character occurred yesterday during the trial of the Wirz case, growing out of excessive zeal or lack of judgment on the part of the prisoner's counsel. The President of the commission not understanding the statement of the witness on the stand asked the latter a question with a view of having him repeat the statement. Thereupon Mr. Baker, defendant's counsel, in a petulent tone and offensive manner, broke out: "I do wish the Court would not interfere with the witness while I am examining him. I have difficulty enough to make out my case against this kind of testimony without being subjected to these interruptions of the court." This ugly temper was allowed to pass without rebuke and in a few minutes it broke out afresh, the witness Kellogg in making his statement said. "I came near being shot myself." Mr. Baker, in an improper manner, ordered the witness to stop. The court informed the attorney that this was not a proper way to examine a witness. Baker replied insultingly, concluding his remarks with these words: "Nobody was hurt, yet somebody must be hung." Gen. Thomas remarked: "I think these remarks are very improper and out of place, and, for one, I do not feel inclined to submit to them. I wish to give the prisoner a fair trial, but I am not satisfied to sit here and listen to such language."

Gen. Wallace added: "This is of a piece with the general character of the defence. But the court has a remedy, and it will be applied if these remarks are continued." This was a settler for Mr. Baker, and he subsided.

WADE HAMPTON AFTER PARDON.

Wade Hampton, who was so recently defiant and proclaimed that he would not receive the Executive clemency and intended ever to continue hostile to the government, has at last come down, and is now an humble suppliant for pardon. His petition has been filed, and is now in the hands of the Attorney-General.

CASE OF HON. R. M. T. HUNTER.

Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter is here, soliciting pardon or parole for her husband. It is not probable that the lady will succeed in obtaining a pardon for Mr. Hunter, but the parole will doubtless be granted, as some good reasons are assigned for such indulgence. Severe family afflictions, the loss of a daughter by drowning, and like calamities are named as belonging to the more personal considerations. Gov. Peirpoint urges the parole, if not the pardon, upon the ground that Mr. Hunter's active presence in Virginia will aid the State Executive materially in shaping the action and opinions of the recently rebellious citizens of that State. Some of the most distinguished Democrats in the country have called in person upon the President, and urged the pardon of Mr. Hunter, whom they represent as being now imbued with the proper loyal spirit.

PARDON BROKERAGE.

Three weeks ago your correspondent sent to the Times a paragraph giving some account of the doings of pardon-brokers and their runners. The men to whom the article pointed, although no names were given, squirmed and writhed upon reading what was said of them, and they cursed loud and deep and bid us defiance. We have the satisfaction of knowing that our notice of these gentlemen had the desired effect, for the President immediately instituted an inquiry, and has since pretty effectually put an end to that brokerage arrangement. It was not our purpose, however, to interfere with the legitimate business of respectable gentlemen of the legal profession, nor to bring odium on worthy persons, to whom application might be made for the purpose of presenting and urging petitions before the President. It is eminently proper that an applicant for pardon should first present his case to a competent attorney, who is familiar with the *modus operandi*, and, through his attorney, approach the President. This course would be acceptable to the government officers, and be most serviceable to the pardon-seekers. The pardon-brokers, however, actually damage the cause of those who fall into their clutches.

SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From highly intelligent gentlemen, direct from South Carolina, we learn that the question of suffrage may prove somewhat embarrassing to the South Carolina politicians in settling the basis of representation in that State. A strong party will be in favor of fixing it on the white basis, while the low country interest have heretofore controlled the legislation of the State by the preponderance in slaves. To insist now upon the negro forming any portion of the basis of representation will be more or less compromising upon the question of negro suffrage.

SCARCITY OF GRAIN FOR HORSES.

The great increase of cavalry and enormous demands upon the Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments of the Union and Confederate armies during the last few months of the war, caused such a demand upon the grain market, North and South, especially in the article of oats for the sustenance of horses and mules, as to nearly exhaust the old crop of grain throughout the country before the new crop will be forthcoming.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

In consequence of the hostility of the Indians in Utah and for other reasons, the sale of Government horses and mules has been stopped, it is presumed, for the purpose of sending mounted reinforcements and supply trains to the aid of the Federal force already there. It is known that the Indians tore down and carried away at least five miles of the Western Telegraph line in Utah. This cuts off all communication with the country beyond; therefore, it is not known, except by our forces, as they advance, how formidable the Indians are, or what damage they have done to the people or to property. It is believed that the grain market will supply any demand that may be made upon it unless it may be in the article of oats, which will soon be filled from the new crops.

ON A CONFIDENTIAL MISSION.

Benj. C. Truman, Esq., correspondent of the New-York Times, has been made the recipitent of a substantial appointment from the President, and for the present will act as confidential agent of the government in the South. Mr. Truman starts upon his mission to-morrow.

HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

On Friday last an officer of authority called on Jeff. Davis, who announced himself as in very good health, the only drawback being a carbuncle on his leg and a slight touch of erysipelas. In speaking of Wirz, Davis said that he had never seen or heard of him before his arrest; adding that, from what he knew of Winder, having been a classmate of his at West Point, he did not believe that he would be guilty of such awful acts of inhumanity as are laid to his charge. In other words, he considers Wirz the prime actor and the only rebel officer guilty of the inhuman treatment of our men at Andersonville.

GEN. SCHURZ'S LETTER.

Carl Schurz whilst traveling through the South upon a special mission from the government is writing letters to a Northern paper, the tone of which letters, it is believed, is calculated to do more injury than the Schurz mission is likely to do good.

The intention of the government when Schurz was sent to the South was to have him quietly perform his mission and make an official report to the War Department.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. STANTON.

Secretary Stanton will visit Saratoga Springs before he returns to Washington.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 27.

THE WERZ TRIAL.

Should the Wirz trial not progress faster than it has the last week, several months will be consumed in bringing the proceedings to a close, as only half a dozen of the more than one hundred and fifty witnesses have been examined. The Commissioner gave the defence the greatest latitude of examination.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITS.

The repeated statements about a contemplated visit of the President are mere speculations.

MR. OULD.

Robert Ould, ex-rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, was among the visitors at the President's house yesterday.

CHOLERA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Our Minister at Constantinople officially informs this government that the cholera continues to extend its ravages, and says had the proper quarantine regulations been enforced at first the introduction of the disease from Egypt might have been prevented. It seems to him, from the experience at Constantinople, that it will be advisable for the United States to guard against it by the most rigid quarantine regulations.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Trade News—Nomination for Chief-Justice—Loss of a Steamer—Ship News.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Arrived Aug. 20, opposition steamer *America*, from Nicaragua; Aug. 22, ship *Bengal*, from New-York; barks *Silas Fish*, from New-York; *Oakland*, from Bath.

The general trade for weeks past has been exceedingly dull. Speculation has been wholly in abeyance, and, notwithstanding the plethora of money, purchases have been restricted to the exigencies of the moment. Eastern products are scarce and high. Butter, coal oil and candles have moved off freely, but prices do not respond to the recent enhancement of values. Importers hope to do better later in the season, and are storing supplies.

The Union State Convention have nominated Acting Justice Saunders for reëlection to the Supreme Court.

San Francisco, Thursday, Aug. 24.

To-day occurred the largest auction sale of shoes ever held here. Prices were established about 25 to 30 per cent. higher than last year's prices.

The bark *Mermaid* arrived yesterday, 31 days from Shanghae, the shortest trip on record. The commercial advices are unimportant.

The American-built steamer *Fahkin*, was lost near the mouth of the Gang-ste-Kiang River, on the 13th of July.

Shanghai papers are advocating the thorough cleansing of the city, anticipating the advent of the Russian plague.

San Francisco, Friday, Aug. 25.

Arrived, steamer *Golden City*, Panama.

News from Honolulu, to the 29th of July, has been received. A cargo of fifty coolies had arrived at Hilo for plantation labor. Another cargo of thirty coolies had arrived at Honolulu.

The ship *Ceylon* has arrived from Boston.

The ships *Kentuckian* and *E. H. Taylor* have sailed from Baker's Island, with full cargoes of guano. The *Panther* was loading.

A private letter from Kanagawa states that the Japanese Government have ceded land for a coal depot for the projected California and China Steamship Company.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.

Indian Troubles.

Fort Laramie, Friday, Aug. 25.

Advices from Gen. Connor's Powder River expedition to Aug. 21st have been received.

On the 16th inst. a detachment of Connor's Pawnee scouts discovered, pursued and killed all of a war party of Cheyennes, numbering twenty-four, who were returning from the mail road with scalps and plunder. There was no loss on our side. Our men captured twenty-nine horses and mules and a quantity of white women's and children's clothing, two infantry coats issued at Fort Laramie last Spring, to the Indians who subsequently killed Capt. Fouls and four men of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and also a number of letters and papers addressed to the men of the Seventh Michigan, now on duty on the mail road, which show they were direct from the mail line.

On the 20th, one of the scouts killed one of the principal Chiefs of the Cheyennes. On the 21st. Capt. Marshall, of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, ran into a band of Indians anz killed two, captured 20 horses and mules, together with several packages of plunder which had evidently but recently come into their possession. We had no loss on our side.

The Indians are all moving north with great rapidity for their villages. Gen. Conner left Powder River on the 22d, moving north, and concentrating his columns, ready and eager to meet them.

Horse Race—Man Race.

Springfield, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 27.

The race on Hamden Park on Saturday, for $800, was well attended. *Sorrel Dan*, of Boston; *Volcano*, of Pittsfield, and *Black Diamond*, of Hartford, were the contestants. The first named won in 2:40, 2:39 and 2:40.

A foot-race for $250 between J. Adams and Mat. Cassidy, of New-York, and Edward Brady, of Albany, was won by Cassidy in 5:37 and 5:36, mile heats.

Boston Items.

Boston, Sunday, Aug. 27.

The steamer *D. W. Thomas*, from Charleston, the 22d inst., arrived here, to-day, with part of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment (colored.) The steamer *Ashland*, with the remainder of the Fifty-fourth Regiment left on the 21st for Boston.

The steamer *Mary Sandford*, from Philadelphia, made the run to this port in sixty hours.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER AT OIL CREEK.

A Terrible Collision and Smash-up on the Oil Creek Railroad—Six Persons Killed—Coroner's Inquest.

From the Titusville Herald, Aug. 25.

An accident of the most appalling nature occurred about noon yesterday on the Oil Creek Railroad, one mile west of the Titusville depot, and nearly opposite the Driving Park. The express train due here from Corry at 11:45 collided with a freight train going west out of time, causing a perfect demolition of locomotive, tender, express and baggage cars, the instantaneous death of six passengers, and the serious injury of a number of others.

We are unable at the present writing to give the full particulars of the frightful occurrence, but present such facts as we have hastily collected from a visit to the scene of the disaster.

It appears that the express train was running on time and had just rounded the curve at the point indicated, when the engineer discovered a freight train advancing at full speed and within twenty rods of his own locomotive. The express engineer instantly whistled down brakes and leaped with the fireman into the ditch. The engineer and fireman of the freight train also escaped in the same manner. The trains came together with a terrible crash, the locomotive of the express being literally knocked to pieces, and the tender dovetailing into the baggage car, and the latter into the express and mail car. Both the express and baggage cars contained a number of passengers and railroad employes, and it was here that the severest injuries were sustained.

Conductor Gleason and the Assistant Superintendent of the road escaped by jumping from a side door.

Wm. Baldwin, of East Cleveland, instantly killed.

Fred. Jouh, of Buffalo, standing on platform of first passenger car, instantly killed.

J. Edgar Clough, the Express Messenger of Corry, (parents residing in Fredonia,) instantly killed.

An old gray-headed man named Lighthall, (letter found on his person indicating the fact) from Belfast, instantly killed.

Joseph W. Houghtaling, of Lafayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., received severe internal injuries.

F. E. Joslyn, of Corry, right leg fractured below knee.

A Mr. Sedgwick, of Corry, fatally injured, and reported dying at the Morey House.

Steele Greene, of Hydetown, right leg smashed below knee, requiring amputation.

Randolph Phillips, of Hastings, Onondaga Co., N. Y., left leg crushed below knee and requiring amputation.

Alvin Potter, boy of about 19 years, from Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., both legs cut off, and one arm broken. When we saw him, an hour after the accident, it was evident he could not survive but a short time.

Charles Selke, of Buffalo, severe internal injuries.

Charles Steck, of Buffalo, both legs fractured and requiring amputation.

George H. Coney, slight confusion of head and body.

Michael Hennesy, of Rochester, shoulder-blade injured and otherwise bruised.

M. R. Dyer, of Corry, contusions on head and right leg.

There were eight passenger coaches in the train, but no serious injuries were sustained by the inmates in rear of the first, and the shock of the collision was scarcely felt in the ladies' car.

The effort of extricating the dead and wounded from the forward cars required the cutting away of the sides and decks. As soon as news of the collision reached the depot and the intelligence was circulated in the streets, hundreds of citizens started for the scene, and every endeavor was used to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate victims. Four of the severely injured were removed to the residence of Wm. Patoras, near Spring Hill, where they were surgically treated.

As the mutilated and bleeding bodies of the dead and dying were borne away from the scene of the disaster, there was a universal sentiment of horror and execration among the spectators. The testimony of all concurred in exempting the conductor and engineer of the passenger train, and attributing the accident to the employes of the road on the freight train. If the engineer of the latter could have been discovered, he would undoubtedly have been summarily dealt with; but it appears that, as if conscious of his criminality, he fled with precipitation.

We are assured that the conductor of the freight train had directed the flagman to go ahead of the locomotive and look out for the express, but the engineer of the freight train put on steam and passed the flagman before reaching the curve.

But what conceivable right had the freight train upon the main track at the hour when the express train was due?

By whose authority are hundreds of lives daily periled upon the Oil Creek Railroad, by the same practices?

Whether or not this fatality is attributable purely to the negligence of employes, will probably be determined by the coroner's jury. In any event, the company cannot escape a share of the responsibility. Every ticket sold by the company calls for "one seat," yet it is notorious that the cars are daily crowded to excess, and passengers are jammed together like cattle, for want of accommodation, standing up the whole two hours' ride.

On this occasion they were crowded out upon the platform, and into the express and baggage cars, and every person killed or severely injured was occupying, of necessity, these hazardous positions!

It is this disregard and contempt of the comfort and convenience of the public, in not supplying a sufficient number of cars for their accommodation, that the frightful butchery of yesterday is, to our mind, indirectly attributable. The people should realize this fact, and independently of the judicial investigation which is to fix the blame of this calamity, there should be a determined public expression and a popular verdict.

THE INQUEST.

☞ The following jury were empanneled by B. S. McAllister, Esq., to investigate the causes of the disaster:

G. M. Mowbray, foreman; Wm. Kingsland, R. D. Fletcher, Samuel M. Mills, George S. Stewart and Charles Kellogg.

Up to a late hour last evening they had not concluded the examination of witnesses.

The testimony taken partially corroborates our version of the disaster. The express train left Corry a little behind time, but was nearly on time at Hydetown, and had a minute and a half to spare at the time the accident occurred.

The freight train had just arrived from Shaffer, and was making for the switch near the curve. The conductor of the freight train ordered the engineer to stop and let off the flagman, but the order was disregarded and the flagman did not get off until the engine was approaching the curve. He had dropped his flag and went ahead of the engine, without any signal whatever, and was only a few rods in advance of the locomotive when the express rounded the curve, and the two trains came together.

It was also in evidence that the rules of the road require twenty minutes intermission at this station, when the express is behind time, before the freight is allowed to go up the main track; but this regulation is habitually disregarded.

The following is a recapitulation of the victims of the disaster:

Killed—Wm. Baldwin, East Cleveland, Ohio; Gideon Lighthill, Belfast, Alleghany County, N. Y.; Fred. Jouh, Buffalo; Ambrose M. Sedgwick, Corry (died at 3½ P. M.;) Alvin Potter, Groveland, Livingston County, N. Y. (died at 3 P. M.;) J. Edgar Clough, Fredonia, N. Y.

Injured.—Steele Greene, Hydetown, Penn., both legs broken, still living; Joseph W. Houghtaling, Buffalo, slightly; F. E. Joslyn, Corry, seriously; Randolph Phillips, Hastings, N. Y., seriously; Charles Selke, Buffalo, seriously; Mr. R. Dyer, Corry, slightly; George H. Coney, Corry, slightly; Charles Steck, Buffalo, seriously; Michael Bennessy, Rochester, slightly.

Telegraphs have been sent to the friends of the deceased, and all those seriously injured.

THE VERDICT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Crawford County, ss: An inquisition, indented and taken at Titusville, in the County of Crawford, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1865, before me, B. S. McAllister, Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, acting as Coroner, upon the view of the bodies of E. J. Clough, Gideon Lightfall, William Baldwin, Frederick Jouh, Ambrose N. Sedgwick, and Alvin Potter, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of George M. Mowbray, William A. Kingsland, George S. Stewart, R. D. Fletcher, and Charles Kellogg, and the solemn affirmation of Samuel M. Mills, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn and affirmed to inquire on the part of the Commonwealth, wher, where, hcw and after what manner the said E. J. Clough, Gideon Lightfall, William Baldwin, Frederick Jouh, Ambrose N. Sedgwick and Alvin Potter came to their death, do say upon their oaths and affirmations that the above deceased persons came to their death by the collision of the express passenger train with an extra freight train on the Oil Creek Railroad, at the township of Oil Creek, in the country aforesaid which collision was caused by the calpable negligence of Joseph Funk, engineer and Patrick Carey, conductor, as by evidence shown, said Funk and Carey having control of the aforesaid extra freight train, and having neglected to properly flag the line, when the said express passenger train was then and there due and approaching. And we, the said aforesaid jury, therefore request the Coroner to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the said Joseph Funk and Patrick Carey.

The jury cannot separate without expressing their indignation that passengers are compelled to risk their lives on the Oil Creek Railroad for want of sufficient accommodation in the cars, in proof of which the severe injuries and deaths were confined to those persons who were unable to find seats in the passenger-cars.

(Signed) B. S. McAllister, Acting Coroner.

George M. Mowbray, foreman; R. D. Fletcher, Geo. S. Stewart, Charles Kellogg, W. W. Kingsland, Samuel M. Mills.

Returning Regiments.

The First Vermont Heavy Artillery, 500 men, Maj. Nichols commanding, arrived yesterday evening, and are quartered at the Battery Barracks.

The Fourth New-Hampshire also arrived last evening, and are at the same place. Both regiments are being attended to by Col. Howe, and will leave for home to-day.

Col. Almy, State Agent of Connecticut, has received a dispatch from Richmond, stating that the Tenth Connecticut, 422 men, left that city Saturday morning, en route for Hartford, and will arrive in this city this morning.

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 Broadway.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Electricity,

Galvanism, Magnetism, Galvanic Baths, &c., administered by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st. The most obstinate diseases speedily eradicated.

Trusses, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior Supporters and Braces.
GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Dr. Bicknell's Dysentery Syrup is purely vegetable and contains no opiate, and pleasant to take, and never fails to cure dysentery diarrhea, cholera morbus, &c. Excellent for children.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Park-row.

The Great Desideratum of the Day.
THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK.
OFFICE, NO. 107 4TH-AV.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Bleeding or Itching Piles permanently cured by using DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY, Reference given to highly respectable persons in this city who have been cured by this medicine. Agent for New-York, No. 164 Bowery.

☞ **Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302** BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—All the latest and most elegant styles of wedding cards and note paper.

MARRIED.

Bennett—Sawyer.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, by Rev. Father Daranquet, of St. Francis Xavier Church, Francis C. Bennett and Dora, second daughter of the late Henry Sawyer.

Williams—Fletcher.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, by Rev. Wm. H. Kinckle, at St. Paul's Church, Lynchburgh, Va., Rev. James Henry Williams, of New-York City, and Miss Indiana Fletcher, of Amherst, Va.

DIED.

Abbe.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, Jessie G. Abbe, daughter of J. G. and S. E. Abbe, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Her remains will be taken to Windham, Conn., for interment.

Bulkley.—At Granville, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 27, Adaline M., wife of Charles E. Bulkley, and youngest daughter of late Henry Salisbury.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 30 West 45th-st.

Canavan.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on Saturday morning, Aug. 26, Charles Canavan, aged [illegible] years.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, Aug. 28, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., at 9½ o'clock A. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Dumont.—In this city, on Sunday, Aug. 27, Christiana, wife of Abm. P. Dumont, and only daughter of T. and M. L. Conklin, aged 20 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 90 Barrow-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

De Lamater.—At Moodna, on Friday, Aug. 25, Benjamin De Lamater, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, at Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

Ferris.—On seventh day, 20th inst., John Charlton, son of Charlton Ferris, of Westchester, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will be held at Friends' Meeting-house, Westchester, on second day, (Monday,) 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages at Harlem Bridge at 3 o'clock.

Gascon.—At Tarrytown, on Friday night, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, John Gascon, aged 28 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of North River Engine Company No. 30, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, No. 218 East 30th-st., New-York, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Hammond.—On Friday, Aug. 25, Mary Dunn, wife of Geo. Hammond, Esq., in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 30 Leroy-st.

Hayes.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, Mrs. Hannah H. Hayes, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 322 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hutchins.—At Lake Mahopac, on Saturday, Aug. 26, Fanny Hudsen, infant daughter of Charles D. and Eliza A. Hutchins, aged 6 months and 14 days.

Friends of the family are notified that the funeral ceremonies will take place at the residence of the parents, No. 46 Orange-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Ince.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 25, John Neilson, eldest son of Matthew N. and Eliza C. Ince, aged 8 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 28th inst., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Lake.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Aug. 26, Dayton Wilson Lake, in the 20th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, M. F. Laighton, No. 93 Bedford-av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Portsmouth and Bangor papers please copy.

McDonald.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, Ann McDonald, aged 87 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. W. Fraser, No. 72 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Phraner.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, Aug. 26, Halsey Dunning, infant son of Rev. Wilson and Blandina B. Phraner, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing.

Stevens.—At West Point, on Sunday, Aug. 27, Maria, wife of James Alexander Stevens, of Hoboken, and daughter of the late Theodosius Fowler, of New-York.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

Stewart.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, of congestion of the brain, Ada, only child of David and Mary E. Stewart, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of its grandfather, corner of Lafayette-av. and Lott's-lane, at 2 o'clock this day, (Monday,) the 28th inst.

Oh, death! too soon your icy hand
Has borne our Ada to the tomb;
But yet, in purer loveliness,
In Paradise she'll bloom.

☞ Danbury papers please copy.

Tuthill.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, at No. 52 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, Dr. Frank Tuthill, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

His remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., on Tuesday morning for interment.

Titus.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 26, Eliza Tracy, relict of Edward H. Titus.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's Church, Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 9 A. M.

Wheaton.—Instantly killed, by being run over by a New-Haven train, near 76th-st., on Friday, Aug. 25, Henry G. Wheaton, Esq.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Church of the Redeemer, in 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Wheaton.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 25, Henry G. Wheaton, Esq., formerly of Albany.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY,

Dr. M. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Dr. LEVETT has no branch establishment.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU *is the Great Diuretic*. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla *is the Great Blood Purifier*. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.

New styles—Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

THE SEA OF GALILEE, (WITH AN ILLUSTRATION,) BY William C. Prime. See
HOURS AT HOME.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
AM. NEWS CO., Gen Agts.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

GILT, PEARL AND STEEL BUCKLES,

Two, Three, Five to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR, (CONCLUDED,) BY Archbishop Trench. See
HOURS AT HOME.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN FROM NORTH CAROLINA, having several desirable farms (embracing 790 acres of good, open land, well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton and wheat, as well as fruits and vegetables) located on the Albemarle Sound, and combining many advantages peculiar to that section of the State, wishes to have them cultivated on shares. To parties of business capacity, industry and integrity, he is prepared to offer advantages rarely to be met with. Very little capital will be required, the chief requisites being ability to command labor, and energy and management to direct it properly. None need apply but those who can give satisfactory evidence of the possession of these qualities. Further particulars may be had from WILLIAMS, BEE & CO., No. 27 William-st., or HARDY & GUTHREY, No. 72 Beaver-st., New-York. The advertiser expects to be at their offices on the 3d, 4th and 5th of September.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y. —We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 23 Washington-st., Binghamton.

FOR SALE—ON 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A SUPERIOR, extra size English basement house, with extra lot on rear street. Price $50,000.

ALSO,

On 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., one of the best built houses in the city; 28 feet wide; recently built for the owner's use; lot 142 feet deep; with alley-way to rear street, and stable privilege.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE FIRST-CLASS city and country residence combined; gas, bath, hot and cold water, one acre, stables, &c.; high ground and in A No. 1 neighborhood; cash price $12,000; worth $18,000. Apply immediately to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester County, one mile from Harlem.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—In a fine location; house No. 20 Second-place, Brooklyn, 34 feet wide, 3 stories, just put in complete order; has all the improvements; parlors, dining and reception rooms on one floor; lot 34x133¾ feet. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 89 Pearl-st., N. Y., or No. 18 Second-place, Brooklyn.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, 26x60, extra lot, and modern stable, near Fifth-avenue Hotel, $50,000; neat 3-story brown-stone house, 18x55, $15,000. Also, 4-story brick, English basement, $19,000; same vicinity. Possession and furniture if wanted. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A NICE commodious house and large lot 60 by 125 feet, fronts on three streets, five minutes from ferry, well fruited and shaded; house 25x36, with extensions, high ceilings, hard finished. Apply to J. H. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway, or O. P. SNEDEKER, Nyack.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SMALL PLACE ON THROG'S Neck; water front; old trees, fine views, one hour from New-York, and ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing; exchange for Maryland or Baltimore property. Address P. T., Box No. 33, Ellicott's Mills, Md., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, IMPROVED FARM OF sixty acres, in Suffolk County, near Riverhead, L. I., with large house nearly new, barn, granary, carriage-house, &c.; good variety of fruit, fine brook of water, &c. Price only $4,000. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone front house on 17th-st., near the Everett House; in splendid order; fine central location; possession immediately; price $35,000; size 25x70x 98. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—2 STABLES ON 49TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.; will be finished about Oct. 1; built in the best manner; 6 stalls each. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LIQUORS, a 4-story high-stoop house, located in 32d-st.; also, Brooklyn houses and lots to exchange. WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE, THREE-STORY high stoop house and lot, No. 155 Lexington-av., with immediate possession. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEMENT houses in Clinton-place. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 69 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON FIFTH-AV., WITH stable, an elegant establishment. Rent $1,000 per month.

Also, near Fifth-av. Hotel, house, superbly furnished, with stable, $1,000 per month.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—

5 large, light and airy floors.

3 100x25.

2 50x25.

Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, well furnished.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORDHAM, Westchester County, to let, furnished; location unsurpassed. Apply to GEO. BANKS, No. 126 Bowery, New-York City.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET—In the new marble buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 85 East 4th-st.; reference required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SUBstantial house of 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; one built for the builder's own use preferred; locality—not particular if within an hour of St. Nicholas Hotel, and other advantages are in proportion to distance; price must be particularly low. Address F. W. H., No. 522 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE STORE PROPERTY south of Grand-st., between Broadway and Church-st. preferred, or 6th and 8th av. property improved.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished, by a responsible party, for a strictly first-class boarding-house, between 14th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; good security and reference given. Please address TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SECOND floor, unfurnished, and with board; private family preferred; will take possession immediately and remain till May 1. Address FRANK H., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OF 8 or 9 rooms, in New-York or Brooklyn, in good condition, for a small family. Address S. H., No. 67 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY SEPT. 1, A GOOD-SIZED UNfurnished house, suitable for a young ladies' school; location from 6th to 9th-av., 18th to 23d-st. Address, stating terms, W., Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOME; I WILL BUY A FINE, large, airy house, with plenty ground around it, and pay cash and excellent petroleum stock rising in value every day. Address H. W. F., Box 202 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM SEPT. 1, A DWELling-house situated between 3d and 7th avs., 14th and 34th sts. Address HOUSE, Box No. 3,967, stating price and location.

A SMALL HOUSE, OR PART OF A large one, furnished or unfurnished, wanted immediately, by a small family of high standing. Location, between 2d and 7th avs. Address Box No. 3,845 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE; location, 18th to 25th sts., 6th and 10th avs. Address, stating terms, W., Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A COTTAGE AND lot of land in Brooklyn, for $1,500 or less. Address D. O. T., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, FOR A GENTLEman and his wife, below 40th-st. Rent moderate. State terms and address Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD for the Autumn, or permanently, can be had on reasonable terms in the Summit House, one hour from New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. House pleasantly situated, within two minutes' walk of depot. Sixteen trains daily.

A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS want an entire second floor, including bath-room, in a first-class house, with a private table; location between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 35th-st. Address Box No. 2,959 Post-office, for one week.

A NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY, RESIDing at No. 25 East 29th-st., one door from Madison-av., would rent with board a second-story front room to a gentleman and wife; also, extension room to two gentlemen.

A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM adjoining, on third floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Location, Broadway and 32d-st. Address W. E. H., Box No. 157, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A LARGE NUMBER of young gentlemen between 14th and 30th sts. and 2d and 7th avs. Apply to THOMAS DUNHAM, No. 303 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD, WITH conveniences for fire, in a private family residing up town; 18th Ward preferred. Address J. D. F., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let with board at No. 25 Abingdon-square, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AT NO. 51 BOND-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS can be had, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A few choice rooms to let to families, accommodations first class. Take either the Staten Island Railroad, New-Jersey Railroad, or steamer Magenta; time from New-York 1½ hour. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN, A DARK BAY pony-horse, long tail, heavy mane, stylish driver, huckeled in both hind feet; $75 for the thief, $25 for the horse. HERITAGE & LAVENEE, Jersey City, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have ll all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway,

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,

Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

ISSUED IN 1864,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 Wall-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and SEAL. seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

$100,000 SEVEN CENT. HUDSON COUNTY COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 28th day of August, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the sale of one hundred thousand dollars Seven Per Cent. Hudson County Bonds; said bonds will bear date Sept. 1, 1865, payable twenty years after date; coupons payable March and September at the Hudson County National Bank in Jersey City. Bonds will be of the denominations of $400, $500, $800, $1,000. Proposals to be addressed to the Loan Commissioners of Hudson County, at the Savings' Bank, Washington-st., Jersey City.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject all or any of the bids, if deemed to the interest of the county.

JAMES LYNCH,
H. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
E. W. KINGSLAND,
Loan Commissioners.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 17, 1865.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
NO. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

LOST—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, viz.: No. 360, for 25 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Co., and No. 342, for 25 shares Mendota Mining Co., both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

A LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, but through misfortune reduced in means, is desirous to obtain the loan of $100, for which she would give a room, already furnished, in a most desirable locality up town, and at a greatly reduced rent, as an equivalent. An honorably disposed party only, may address INTEGRITY, Station D, Bible House.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE 1ST September next, on the bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

ENRIGUETTA GOLD COMPANY, OF ARIZONA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by G. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SILVER MINING.

The books are now open at Room No. 25, No. 71 Broadway, for subscriptions to one of the best mining properties in Nevada, directly at Austin.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000

OF

"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter No. 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1865.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO.,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.

Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.

One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.

One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.

Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.

Nine (9) gunwale-barges.

Forty (40) coal-boats.

One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.

All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.

Model barge Mollie.

Five (5) gunwale-barges.

Three (3) coal-boats.

All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.

Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.

For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.

Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.

Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons

Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.

Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 567 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.

Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.

Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.

Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.

Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.

Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.

Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)

Screw tug (no name and now building.)

Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.

Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.

Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.

Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.

Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.

Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.

Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.

Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.

Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.

Canal-boat Rosalie.

Ten (10) gunwale barges.

Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.

Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.

All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.

Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.

Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.

Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.

Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.

Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 96 tons.

Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.

Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.

All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Genera and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.

Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.

Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.

And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.

All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.

One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.

One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.

And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.

All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.

For the side-whee steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.

Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)

Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.

And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.

Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.

Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.

Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Nick W Hughes, registered 180 tons.

Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons

Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.

Side-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).

Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 208 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.

Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.

Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.

Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Transfer, registered 112 tons

Stern-wheel steamer Ad. Hines, registered 112 tons.

Wharf-boat Crescent City, registered 849 tons.

Wharf-boat Glenwood, registered 157 tons.

Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO,

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.

And seven (7) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.

Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.

All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.

Also, side-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.

All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.

Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.

Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.

All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.

Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.

All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 297 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.

Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.

Stern-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.

Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.

One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

OFFICE OF SUPPLIES, &C., FOR U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for furnishing the Brooklyn Navy-yard with the following supplies, viz.:

150,000	feet B. M. Spruce Timber, 4x14 random lengths.
150,000	feet B. M. Spruce Plank, 3, random lengths.
7,500	C. feet Northern Yellow Pine, 12 to 16 square, 30 to 50 feet long.
4	Sticks Spruce Timber, 24 feet by 10x12.
750	feet 3-inch Spruce Plank.
475	Sawed Railroad Ties, 6x6 and 4x8, 6 feet 6 inches long, hard Pine or Chesnut.
80	Wrought Iron Chairs, large size, 160 pounds. Iron Spikes for Chairs.
260	Hook-Headed Rail Spikes, 1 keg 10-inch Spikes.
475	lineal yards Wrought Iron Rails, 50 pounds per yard.
2,000	pounds flat Ulster Iron, 2¼x1 and 3½x1.
4,200	drawn Brass Boiler Tubes, 33¼ inches long, 2 inches diameter outside, No. 13 wire guage.
600	drawn Seamless Brass Tubes, 9 feet 7¼ inches long, ⅜ inch inside diameter, No. 17 guage.
8	Rubber Valves, 20¼ inches long, 8¼ to 10¼ inches wide, ⅝ inch thick.
16	Rubber Valves, 5½ and 7¼ diameter, ¾ and ⅝ inch thick.
14	Belt Saws, ¼ to 1 inch for Sollenberger's machine, 38-inch wheel.
16	dozen 1 to 2 inch grained Back Web Saws, 2 feet 8 inches to 3 feet 4 inches long, C. & W. C. Richards' make.
22	6-inch Port Lights, Hiddens.
1	Foot Lathe, about 5 feet long, back geared with slide rest, Stewart's patent.
1	small Lathe, for cutting bolts.
4	Three-oven Galleys, with extra linings, Packard & Hill's.
2	pieces Gum Packing, 11½ inches wide, 80 feet long, ⅛ inch thick.
330	yards Oil-Cloth.
4,000	pounds Roundline.
289	gallons Linseed Oil.
100	gallons Winter Strained Sperm Oil.
30	gallons Harness Varnish.
300	feet Leather Leading Hose, and 50 feet Suction Hose, with sufficient Patent Couplings for the same.
4,000	Spoons.
500	barrels Beef.
750	barrels Pork.
10,000	pounds Rice.
15,000	pounds Dried Apples.
3,000	pounds Tea.

(Beef, Pork, Rice, Dried Apples and Tea:) To be Naval Standard.

Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office, to be signed and returned by 12 o'clock on the 31st inst.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 1st of September for supplying ship chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats in this Collection District for the year ending June 30, 1866.

In pursuance of instructions from the Honerable Secretary of the Treasury, these proposals will be made irrespective of quantities, and they will supersede all proposals made previously to this date.

Lists of articles required will be furnished on application to the office of the Superintendent of the Revenue Marine, No. 23 Pine-st. S. DRAPER, Collector.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly guaged, in prime order, and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 20 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:

Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.

About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:

One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:

Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.

Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.

About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

Two (2) new Trucks.

Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.

Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.

About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1865.

BY ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT, whisky having ceased to be a ration, I will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at government warehouse in the City of Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1865, SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND (75,000) GALLONS WHISKY, more or less.

This whisky is mostly copper distilled, put up in well-coopered barrels, all of which will be reguaged prior to sale, and the contents of each barrel marked thereon; it will be classified as to quality, and each class sold separately.

Samples may be seen at my office, No. 12 South Cherry-st., in this city, on and after the 25th day of August, 1865, and at warehouse on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms—Cash, in government funds. Whisky to be removed immediately after sale, at the expense of the purchaser.

By order of Col. J. C. READ, Chief Commissary Subsistence, M. D. T.

J. M. BLAIR,
Captain and C. S. V.,
In charge of Depot.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.

There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.

The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the South-eastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS

AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

WILL SELL ON

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1865,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT,

the following-named vessels:

STEAMER AUGUSTA DINSMORE—Length, 169 feet; breadth, 32 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 2 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke, 19 inches; two Ericsson's engines; one boiler, with two furnaces.

STEAMER FORT MORGAN—Length, 209 feet; breadth, 34 feet 8 inches; depth, 10 feet 2 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; depth of lower hold, 7 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 30 inches; two vertical engines, one boiler, with three furnaces.

STEAMER HOME—Length, 165 feet; breadth, 29 feet 9 inches; depth, 11 feet; depth between decks, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 26 inches; two horizontal engines, two boilers, with four furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HONDURAS—Length, 150 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; length of stroke, 8 feet; one beam engine.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER WANDO—Length, 220 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; length of stroke, 4 feet; two oscillating engines, two tubular boilers, containing eight furnaces.

STEAMER OLEANDER—Side-wheel; length, 140 feet 10 inches; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 8 feet 4 inches; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 7 feet; one beam engine, one boiler, with two furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER QUEEN—Length, 168 feet inches; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 8 inches; diameter of cylinder, 42 inches; length of stroke, 42 inches; one vertical engine, one boiler, with three furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER DAYLIGHT—Length 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; length of stroke, 24 inches.

SCREW TUGBOAT DELTA—Length, 61 feet 3 inches; breadth, 13 feet 3 inches; depth, 6 feet 3 inches; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke 16 inches; one engine, one boiler.

SCREW TUG AMARANTHAS—Length, 109 feet; breadth, 20 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one engine, one boiler with two furnaces.

SCREW TUG GAMMA—Length, 55 feet 5 inches; breadth, 14 feet 3 inches; depth, 5 feet 4 inches; diameter cylider, 16 inches; stroke, 16 inches; one engine, one boiler with one furnace.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT COMMODORE HULL—Length, 131 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 11 feet; inclined engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 9 feet; one boiler.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT SHOKOKEN—Length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches, length of stroke 8 feet; one boiler.

SCHOONER GEORGE MAUGHAM—Length, 102 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches; depth, 9 feet 5 inches.

BRIG BOHIO—Length, 100 feet; breadth, 24 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet 4 inches.

Terms—Twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,

In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.

Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.

Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.

Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.

Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.

Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.

Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.

York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.

Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.

Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.

Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.

Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses

Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.

Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.

Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.

Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses

Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.

Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.

Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.

Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.

Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.

Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.

Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.

Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.

Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.

Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.

Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.

Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.

Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:

Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.

Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage

Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.

Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.

Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

E. L. PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Assignee, will be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of L. Dubernet, consisting of passe partouts, gilt and walnut frames, paintings, photographs, artists' materials, fancy articles; also, gas and other fixtures, show-cases, counters, &c., at No. 561 Broadway.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE UNCLAIMED GOODS takes place TUESDAY, 29th inst., 10 o'clock A. M. at Central Office No. 300 Mulberry-st., consisting of the following articles, viz: wagons, harness, cotton, wool, rope, potash, molasses, lard, barrels, block tin, robes, blankets, men and women's clothing, watches, jewelry, dry goods, guns, pistols, boots, shoes, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, 29th day of August, on the premises of Chas. Bouton, deceased, in the village of Port Chester, about 14 acres of land, divided into 9 building plots. If stormy, the next fair day. J. SNIFFEN, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXchange, (regular board,) having had control of a large business, desires a partner, either general or special, with sufficient capital to do a good commission business; the best of references will be given and required. Address A. L. R., Box No. 4,157 N. Y. Post-office.

COTTON FACTORY.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing a practical knowledge of cotton manufacturing in all its branches, and possessing an abundant capital, desires to rent or purchase the whole or part interest in a large cotton factory, and connect with it the commission business in this city. Call or address ROBERT C. GWYER, No. 91 Water-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A FIRST-RATE milk and grocery store, doing a splendid business. Call at once at No. 22 Mott-st.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—Inquire at No. 71 John-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (XIth and XVIIth Wards of the City of New-York.)—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of section 23 of "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended by the act of March 3, 1865, that the annual list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under said acts on the first day of May, 1865, has been returned to me by the Assessor of this district, that the duties and taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same at my office, No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, in the City of New-York, on and after the EIGHTEENTH DAY of AUGUST, 1865, until the THIRTY-FIRST DAY of AUGUST, 1865, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., each day. The assessments on said list include the taxes on incomes and licenses, and payments may be made at any time before said period.—Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

MARSHAL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley." BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.

Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.

NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the best institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June* 21, 1865.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 262 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A PROFESSIONAL ARtist wishes to employ some leisure time as instructor in drawing and painting. Refers to one of the first academies in the city. Address G. B., Station D, city.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 85) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. C., No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NO. 819 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH-ST. Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic. Mr. VOGELSDORFF, Practical Book-keeper, Wholesale Merchant, and experienced teacher, guarantees you success, as his method of teaching is not derived from text books but actual business.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL,

No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Reopening of the classes, MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN A HEALTHY and delightful locality in the country, having an accomplished English governess (who was educated in France and is a first-class musician) for their only daughter, would like one or two young ladies to join her studies. With unusual educational advantages they can offer the care and comforts of a pleasant home. Terms moderate, and unexceptionable references given and required. Address L. V. A., Box No. 226 Post-office, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING.—DOLBEAR'S new system of hand-training, Nos. 605, 607, 609 Broadway, will positively remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and enable any lady or gentleman to write with ease, style and satisfaction.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

AUG. 28-31.—LAST FOUR DAYS FOR THE reception of pupils at the half prices. Full scholarship, including penmanship, bookkeeping and arithmetic; regular charge $50, now $25; or branches separately in proportion. Apply day or evening at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, and at C. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 11.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.

STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to

MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, JR., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 22th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept, 19.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

YALE LAW-SCHOOL.—A COURSE OF LECTURES by several eminent practitioners is arranged for the coming year. For circular, address Prof. HENRY DUTTON, Yale Law-School, New-Haven, Conn.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, NATURAL SCIENCES, CLASSICS; 8 or 9 FRENCH LADIES for SEMINARIES, and LADIES for GERMAN, FRENCH and MUSIC. Also, many TEACHERS for other branches. N. B.—Address all applications for GOOD TEACHERS to the "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 486 BROADWAY, N. Y."

A LADY, FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF the piano, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin and English, desires a position in a seminary or family; references given. Address INSTRUCTRESS, No. 547 Broadway, (Pond's Music-store,) or call as directed above, on Monday, 28th, between 3 and 4 P. M.

A LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH drawing and painting, wishes board in the vicinity of the New-York University, in a family where lessons in that art would be taken in part payment. Address J. S., Box No. 3,410 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FURBUR, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, and the GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.

Passage money to Nassau.......................................$45

Passage money to Havana.......................................50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships

CONSTITUTION	GREENMAN.
NEVADA	CARPENTER.
IDAHO	HOLMES.
AMERICA	LINDT,

THE CONSTITUTION

will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON.
No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamer

COMMANDER,
TERRY, Master,

is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY, 31st August, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMERS.—The splendid A No. 1 steamship FAIRBANKS, ALEX. HUNTER Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and other interior places. Agents at Wilmington, BRADLEY & WOEHLER. For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

The R. R. CUYLER follows on SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,

Tri-Weekly,

FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,

VIA

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,

2,000 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS

METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,

1,500 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THS ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.

ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND.......................................SATURDAY, Aug. 26

LOUISIANA.......................................SATURDAY, Sept. 2

PENNSYLVANIA.......................................SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage. $90; Steerage. $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......................................$132 50

Second Cabin Passage.......................................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......................................$112 50

Second Cabin Passage.......................................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.........A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY......Sept. 15

LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class,

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 30
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Sept. 2
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1..................NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,

(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

Sept. 16..................OCEAN QUEEN..........SLOCUM,

(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT,

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships

ALHAMBRA.
GRANADA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.

The first-class steamer

STARLIGHT,
PEDRICK, Commander,

is now receiving cargo at pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched on

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3., promptly, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed on board.

The elegant steamship QUAKER CITY will follow Saturday, Sept. 2.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamship CUMBERLAND will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The MONEKA leaves on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents,
Charleston.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship

PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 31.

For freight or passage, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

NORTH CAROLINA.

EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.

Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,

AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

LAST WEEK OF
BARNUM'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY.

AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.

The laughable Pantomime of

JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

Characters by Tony Denier, C. K. Fox, Mast. Timothy, Mlle. Aurial, Miss E. Shell, and the

ENTIRE CORPS DE BALLET.

LAST WEEK OF THE SPLENDID ARTISTES,
NICOLO TROUPE.
LION-HEARTED TALLEEN BROTHERS,
NICOLO, THE CHILD-WONDER,
the youngest Flying Trapeze Performer living.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.

THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,

MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.

THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager.......................................GEORGE WOOD.

Commencement of the grand engagement, limited to (23) twenty-three performances, of

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN
AND COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 28,
HENRY VIII. AND JEALOUS WIFE.
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, LOUIS XI.
WEDNESDAY, MERCHANT OF VENICE.
THURSDAY EVENING AND
SATURDAY, MATINEE,
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
HAMLET.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.
MR. FRANK DREW
will appear in THREE CHARACTERS.

Box-office open from 8 to 4 o'clock, when places may be secured in advance.

Prices same as other first-class theatres.

ARTEMUS WARD'S

FAREWELL NIGHT IN NEW-YORK.
IRVING HALL,
Opposite the Academy of Music.

ARTEMUS WARD respectfully announces six Farewell Mormon Entertainments.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, and five following nights, he will relate some cheerful New Stories and present AN ENTIRELY NEW PANORAMA of the stories he will not speake. Some of his panoramic views, however, are very good; others are pretty bad. The

MOONLIT WATERS OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE
AND THE
ILLUMINATED MORMON TEMPLE

are two very fine things, in his opinion. He may be mistaken. He leaves this matter, as he does most matters pertaining to himself, with the public. He can afford to do this, because for the last six years the public have extended a very liberal patronage to all his enterprises. The public will not understand by this that ARTEMUS WARD is thanking them for any particular kindness to him, because he don't believe the public would have come near him if he hadn't had something worth showing them. He respects the public intelligence, and believes they know what they want. Up to the present time they have apparently wanted him. When they apparently don't, he will believe they are right, and gracefully retire to his farm. He is glad to be able to add that he has got plenty of money.

This is not a comic advertisement. It is a candid advertisement.

In conclusion, ARTEMUS WARD will respectfully state that these will be his

LAST NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK,
PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

For sale at Irving Hall, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Doors open at 7¼; commencing at 8 o'clock.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,

NO. 720 BROADWAY, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
EVERY EVENING.
Change of Programme this week.
The resort of the elite of New-York.
Hall filled to its utmost capacity.
Signor BLITZ, JR.,
the world-renowned Magician and Ventriloquist, with his 100 Learned Canary Birds.

Grand Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

Children admitted to matinee for 25 cents.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE WILL hold their 36th Annual Exhibition at the Armory on 14th-st., New-York, from Sept. 12, to Oct. 19. It will consist exclusively of *American Inventions, Manufactures, and Productions.* Manufacturers, Agriculturists, Horticulturists and others are solicited to contribute articles for Exhibition. No charge will be made for space. Inventors and Manufacturers of Machinery are particularly solicited to exhibit, as it is intended that the Exhibition shall be largely composed of Machinery in motion. Application for space should be made at once, in which should be stated the nature of the article, name and residence of exhibiter, and amount of space required. Machinery received as early as 1st Sept. Other articles from the 6th to 12th Sept. PREMIUMS of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, and Diplomas will be awarded. In the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, Silver Cups and Plate will be awarded. Application may be made and circulars obtained by addressing "S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., American Institute, New-York." Articles for Exhibition must be directed to "J. W. CHAMBERS, Armory, 14th-st., New-York."

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SAUGERTIES,

Landing at Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN OSTERHOUDT, will leave New-York from the foot of Franklin-st., for Saugerties, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, and MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.

Landing Mondays also at Newburgh, Low Point, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.

Passage 50 cents to Rhinebeck and all landings below.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack and Sing Sing commencing FRIDAY, Aug. 25.—The favorite steamer METAMORA, Capt. R. VAN VALKENBURGH, will leave from foot of Christopher-st. every afternoon at 3¾ o'clock; 30th-st., 3:55; Yonkers, 4¾; Hastings, 5:05; Dobbs' Ferry, 5¼; Nyack, 6; Sing Sing, 6½; Haverstraw, 6¾. Returning, will leave Haverstraw, (lower landing,) every morning, at 6¼; Sing Sing, 6¾; Nyack, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7¼; Hastings, 8; Yonkers, 8¼; 30th-st., 9:05; Christopher-st., 9½.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:30 o'clock; Dey-st., (Pier No. 21,) at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40 o'clock; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 and their friends, both male and female, are requested to call at No. 4 City Hall-place, third floor, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to get tickets for our splendid excursion, to take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1865. Tickets, 50 cents. For particulars, see bills and circulars. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.

WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. L. LEVETT, DENTIST, ROOMS No. 351 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.—The public are invited to call and examine his new and improved mode of inserting ARTIFICIAL TEETH ON THE ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE PRINCIPLE. Charges moderate. All operations warranted, and particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institut

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas; made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK

CONCLUDES AT 10:40.

Lessee and Manager.......................................WM. WHEATLEY.

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
MONDAY, AUG. 28, 1865,
and EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE
FORTY-THIRD REPRESENTATION.
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,

In three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq.

THE CROWNING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.

J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, W. Scallan, Chas. Peters, W. H. Norton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, W. Jamieson, W. H. Danvers, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., Rendle, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.

The General Production on a scale of

GREAT MAGNIFICENCE
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in announcing that the great comic artist,

MR. J. S. CLARKE,

will inaugurate the season on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 6,

and will appear nightly in a variety of his humorous characters, in several favorite old plays and many new ones, combining

CAPITAL COMEDIES,
INTERESTING DRAMAS
AND
LAUGHABLE FARCES.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

MISS ZELDA HARRISON,
THE YOUNG AMERICAN CONTRALTO,
pupil of Mrs. E. Seguin, begs to announce her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN BROOKLYN
as above, on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.
MME. ANNA BISHOP,

the great prima donna, has kindly consented to appear on this occasion; also,

MR. CHARLES LASCELLES,

the celebrated comic and descriptive vocalist.

Admission 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.

MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

A WELL-KNOWN PIANIST DESIRES A room, with or without board, in a family in which instruction on the piano would be considered part remuneration; best references given. Address BEETHOVEN, Station G, New-York.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, warerooms No. 348 Bleecker-st.; splendid assortment; 17 prize medals; warranted 5 years; elegant 7 octavo, been used, good as new, $275.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, new and second-hand pianos. A new 7-octave city make, for $250.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours. 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2 359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

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DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

DR. SWEET'S SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA—To be obtained at No. 134 Water-st., corner of Pine, second floor, Room No. 2. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON PARTIAL descriptive-lists, and all others having claims for arrears of pay, bounty, pensions or lost check-books, can have the same speedily adjusted and paid by applying at the banking-office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND HAND MARBLE mantels. Apply at stave-yard, foot of 18th-st., East River.

CANADA.

Parliamentary Doings—Removal of the Seat of Government—A Bankrupt Corporation—A Nautical School—The Intercolonial Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Since I last wrote to you Quebec has become possessed of a street railway, running the entire length of the lower town. On Friday last, the first car with passengers ran, and I need not state that it was crowded during the entire day.

Confederation is likely, by what is going on in Parliament, to put an end to the introduction of any measures of importance. Mr. DORION recently introduced a measure relative to the election of members of both Houses of Parliament, when Mr. BROWN put his foot on it, and moved as follows:

"That a measure for the confederation of the British North American Provinces being now under consideration, it is not expedient that the said bill be now read a second time, but that its consideration stand postponed to the 1st day of March, 1866."

The bill was accordingly defeated by a majority of 35.

Mr. O'HALLORAN, of Missisquoi, who was accused by several papers of having held conversations in public places, with strangers, approving of annexation, made a speech in the House, on Monday, not at all complimentary to the *quidnuncs* of the Canadian press, which was in my opinion extremely well-merited, as certain newspapers throughout the province delight in picking little flaws in the private characters of public men, wherewith to assail them on every occasion.

The question of the government removing to Ottawa is still in a state of uncertainty, notwithstanding that the government announced their determination of going after the present season. The "unbelievers" say that the government will not be removed, as they only say that it is their determination to go "if possible," which they look upon as a loop-hole for escape. It is evident, however, that some of the departments will go if not all.

I see by the Canada *Gazette* (official,) that Quebec is to have two more banks, to be named the Bank of Commerce and the Union Bank of Lower Canada. This is owing, no doubt, to the indisposition on the part of the banks at present in Quebec to give the merchants sufficient accommodation.

On Monday I saw Mr. MACDONALD, (Attorney-General,) in his seat in Parliament, from which he has been absent for several days, through a severe attack of illness. Mr. MCGEE is still confined to his house sick.

Mr. CAUCHON, on Monday last, brought up a motion to inquire into the affairs of the City of Quebec, which are in a most deplorable state of chaos. Quebec contains, at the outside, 60,000 inhabitants, and the yearly deficits average $100,000.

Taxes are 25 cents in the $1. The corporation are as reckless a body of people as is possible to collect together. Counselors and clerks do whatever they please in the management of the city, whether for its benefit or otherwise. The elections for the council are most corrupt—so much so that respectable members of society will not present themselves for election. The elections are swayed by the poorer classes, who sell their votes to the highest bidder. The candidate, in his canvass, looks at the lists in the Treasurer's office, and picks out those who owe the corporation small sums for taxes. He goes to these people and promises them to pay these sums if they give him their votes, which, if the other candidate offers nothing better, they accept. To give you an idea of what an election is in Quebec, although I do not now speak of civic elections, I may state that the elections for Members of Parliament to represent the upper town ward, where there are comparatively few poor people, cost the successful candidate no less than $10,000 in cash, beside innumerable promises of government appointments. In short, Quebec is one of the most corrupt and ill-governed cities on this continent, I venture to assert. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. CAUCHON'S motion was defeated by a majority of 6.

Before closing, I will say a few words on a recent motion brought in by a Mr. PERRAULT, which is, I think, so admirable that I bring it before the notice of your readers. It is to establish a "nautical school," (to use his own words,) "in which our young men may, in the course of a few years, obtain that theoretical and practical knowledge of navigation which is necessary for the education of captains of sea-going vessels. The St. Lawrence route would be rendered more secure, and the rates of insurance diminished would be as the danger of shipwreck decreased. Our ship builders would more easily obtain captains for their vessels; our merchant service would attain increased importance, for, with good Canadian captains, the number of our shippers would be considerably increased. Lastly, a new career would present itself to our young men, and the ten thousand seamen who are now engaged in our fisheries, and on our coasts, might hope to attain all the advantages and distinctions which may be realized by a thorough knowledge of the service and the art of navigation. These advantages are set forth at length in the evidence of Commander FORTIN, whose thorough acquaintance with the subject is generally admitted. Your committee also specially recommends to your Honorable House the suggestions offered by him in his evidence, that the government coast-guard vessel *La Canadienne* should be converted into a school of navigation."

The estimates were laid before the House yesterday, as were the reports of Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING, on the Intercolonial Railroad, and of the Railway Postal Service Commission.

Quebec is exceedingly dull, (and to-day cold,) and, with the exception of the military three times a week, one might as well live in the backwoods as to live here.

N.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Great "Radical" Gains—Radicals Ahead on the Popular Vote—Opinions on the Pardon of Burnett—The Proper Treatment of Jeff. Davis, and the Return of W. N. Haldeman to Revive the Louisville Courier, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1865.

The official majorities of ROUSSEAU and SMITH are 1,047, 1,245. Their districts gave MCCLELLAN respectively 5,952, 2,629 majority. This county (including city) gives ROUSSEAU 2,070 majority; the same in 1864, gave Mr. LINCOLN 2,066 votes, and in 1860 106 votes. Mr. LINCOLN'S entire Kentucky vote in 1860, was, you know, 1,364 "Abolition." NEALE, for State Treasurer, is doubtless elected by at least one to two thousand majority over "Conservative" GARRARD; and Col. A. G. HODGES, of the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, thinks the difference in the aggregate popular vote for Congressmen under 3,000. The "Democrats" may have a bare working majority of two in the Senate, and sixteen at least nominal majority in the House—that is, 58 to 42. The last House stood 68 "Opposition" to 32 "Union," and the Senate 26 "Opposition" to 12 "Union."

The Lexington District, from which you hear such a "Democratic" howl of "military interference," went Democratic by 3,678 for SHANKLIN over FRY. It gave MCCLELLAN 4,354 majority.

Reports from many anti-amendment counties are to this effect: If the illegal votes had been excluded, this county would have undoubtedly have gone for the amendment. But every person was allowed to vote; in some precincts, without even taking the oath when challenged.

The policy of pardoning H. C. BURNETT, is questioned by many of us. We fear it foreshadows the pardon of many other renegade Kentuckians no guiltier than he, and whose return home might prove seriously mischievous. Time will test our misgivings as to the repentance of the pardoned. Meanwhile, we acquiesce without a murmur in this experimental policy, and have an abiding confidence in the patriotic and sound discretion of President JOHNSON.

Many Kentucky Unionists incline to differ with Mr. PRENTICE in his belief that, for the sake of the Union's harmony and the country's standing abroad, "JEFF DAVIS should not be executed for treason," and in his desire that JEFF DAVIS "escape from the fearful penalty of treason, even though he escape through the failure of the jury to do its duty," and that JEFF DAVIS be "tried by a civil court," because "it will be found impossible to convict Mr. DAVIS of treason before a civil court." They prefer rather that the traitor chief answer the demands of stern and naked justice, whatever they may be.

W. N. HALDEMAN, the quondam and locomotive Louisville *Courier's* old proprietor, is back, and will, I hear, revive that sheet through the material aid of old supporters. The *Journal's* local (Ex-Lieut.-Col. CLARENCE PRENTICE, EX-C. S. A.,) thus vents himself over HALDEMAN'S return:

"There were very few men in the Southern Confederacy whose return gives us more joy than we have derived from that of WALTER N. HALDEMAN. May he find abiding happiness in his old home. May he not miss one bud or flower that he knew there in the past. May every breeze, and stream, and fountain whisper to him a glad welcome."

Of course, all of us don't give Mr. HALDEMAN so poetic and exstatic a welcome. Whether he finds abiding happiness in his old home depends upon his future treatment of it. So false was he to his old home in 1861, that he had to leave it for Secessia, and there he kept up his "Louisville" *Courier* in full secession blast.

PONTIAC.

A Farewell.

From the Index.

This is the last number of the *Index*. Many, we doubt not, will sympathize with the regret we feel in making the announcement. We deem it our duty to set forth why the publication of the *Index* is stopped, also to say a few words of farewell.

This journal was established on May 1, 1862. Its promoters thought that a paper representing in an especial manner the common interests of England and the Southern States would be useful and prosperous. In May, 1862, the prospects of the Confederacy seemed gloomy. New-Orleans had fallen and Gen. MCCLELLAN, with a vast and splendidly equipped army, was marching on Richmond. The South fought campaign after campaign and gained brilliant victories. The names of LEE, JACKSON and STUART became household words in Europe. Later, the names of GRANT and of SHERMAN also became famous. For more than three years the war in America nearly engrossed the attention of the civilized world. No wonder that the *Index* became more and more absorbed in the great struggle. The blockade of the South rendered it necessary for the representatives of the Confederate Government to have some avowed channel of publication; and, naturally, that position devolved upon this journal. Under such circumstances, though we regretted, we had no right to complain, that in Europe we were looked upon as the mere organ of the Confederate Government, and that we were described in the United Strtes as "the rebel organ."

Richmond fell, Gen. LEE surrendered, Texas gave up the contest, and the Confederacy was a thing of the past. It did not, and indeed does not, occur to us that the downfall of the Confederacy deprived us of a field of usefulness. On the contrary, we thought, and still think, that there are many problems in course of solution in America in which such a journal as the *Index* might assist by disseminating information. We thought, and still think, that the *Index* would be of some advantage as a medium for commercial intercourse between England and the States. We, therefore, continued our labors. Unfortunately, we find our usefulness marred by the general impression that this journal had been nothing more than the Confederate organ. We might have battled aginst this impression and removed it, but circumstances have come to our knowledge which forbid the attempt. It is impossible not to see that the public on both sides of the Atlantic regards the *Index* as a kind of protest against the decision of Providence and as the organ of a new secession party. It is needless for us to declare that such assumptions are entirely false, but we are unable to add that they are manifestly unreasonable. To suppose that the continued publication of the *Index* has a political significance, and that it must needs be hostile to the United States is natural, and almost inevitable. We have then no choice. We have sought to do the South good, and we cannot harm her to further our own views. We, therefore, suspend publication. The *Index* shall not be the excuse, the plausible excuse, for perpetuating a contest which can only aggravate the miseries of the conquered and disarmed.

We desire informally but sincerely to thank the many friends, widely scattered over both hemispheres, whose sympathy and confidence have never failed us. We gratefully remember the courteous attention of our cotemporaries, who have been good enough to publish upon our authority such documents as were of public and general importance. We received this courtesy not only from friendly and neutral papers, but also from those vehemently opposed to us. It is the glory and strength of the English press that opinions and even partisanship do in no way hinder the publication of adverse facts. If in the heat of the most bitter controversy of the age we have sometimes employed unduly harsh terms, we trust that such faults were deemed venial and are forgotten. We may, however, without boasting, claim to have merited the confidence reposed in us by our truthfulness. To errors of judgment we plead guilty. But we believe that even those who stood against us as enemies will not assert that we have ever prostituted our columns to falsehood or exaggeration. To our candor is, we think, due what journalistic success we may claim to have achieved.

We are strongly tempted to address a few last words to our Southern readers. But, alas, what words of ours can express the regret we feel at their disappointment and suffering? We may, however, finally declare that in our opinion the long agony of the South will not be without a reward. Though defeated, the South is not dishonored. The history of her independent existence does not exceed four years, but it is a complete and brilliant record that will endure so long as virtue and heroism are venerated. The South is not a separate nationality, but she is a part of a vast and powerful federation. The South has been conquered and is afflicted, but as long as she preserves the tradition of her glory she cannot be enslaved. The Southern Confederacy has fallen, but her gallant sons have not died in vain. Whatever flag waves over her capitols the South will be free. Under whatever government her people live their influence will be felt. As yet the land is desolate. As yet the women mourn for those who have died for their country. But time will obliterate the ravages of the fierce conflict, and the South, chastened by the will of God, and exalted by her chastening, will yet be happy and prosperous as in bygone days. To nations, as to individuals, tribulation is often the herald of blessings. We are confident it will be so with the South, and therefore it is with a good heart, though with personal pain, we bid our Southern friends farewell.

Railway Extension.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Very briefly, by means of your paper, I beg to present a matter which I think worthy the attention of capitalists. For some time past the project of a railroad from New-York—say, leaving the city from the northerly end of the Ninth-avenue city railroad, thence running northerly and passing quite on the rear of Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing &c.; has been discussed and I believe favorably thought of. Such a road should be extended by the way of the Valley of the Waters of the Croton to Lake Mahopac, which has already become an important and extensive rendezvous for those seeking a delightful scene of nature, for pleasant relaxation, pure air and water. Probably no country place as near New-York, affords as much to interest, to please and to bless as Lake Mahopac and its vicinity, with its fine roads and drives, in every direction. The number of visitors at the lake houses permanent and transient, is now more than thirty thousand per annum—and with a railway as hereby proposed would be greatly, constantly and indefinitely increased.

Many of said visitors go to and from the city from fifty to one hundred times in the course of the season or year.

Further, such a road would introduce thousands of fine sites for the residences of gentlemen along the way, who migh t go directly from their doors almost to the doors of their offices, counting-rooms and stores without any sort of change in transport.

No unoccupied line from the city would be as productive as the one hereby proposed.

NO MISTAKE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.]

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

HEAVY ROBBERY ON A RAILWAY TRAIN.

On Friday afternoon Mr. GEORGE D. DOUGLASS, of No. 70 Beekman-street, lost a small satchel while on board a Harlem Railroad train, bound to Albany, containing three thousand-dollar 10-40 bonds and $3,000 in Treasury notes, and as only JOHN LEACH, who is otherwise known as MORRIS, the train news-agent, had passed his seat and could have taken the satchel, Mr. DOUGLASS naturally suspected him of having committed the theft. He therefore made his suspicions known to Officer CLUTE, the train policeman, and thereupon LEACH was taken into custody. The prisoner was searched, and the entire $6,000 was found in his possession. He was brought to this city and committed to the Tombs to await trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THE KNIFE—BROADWAY AND EAST HOUSTON-STREET.

At about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, FRITZ TROTTER and EDWARD WILLIAMS, well-known Broadway statues, engaged in a wrangle at the intersection of Broadway and Houston-street, and during the struggle the former stabbed the latter with a common pocket-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Officer DORAN, of the Fourteenth Ward, reached the spot in season to arrest TROTTER, and WILLIAMS was taken to the New-York Hospital. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, on Saturday afternoon, and committed for examination.

ARREST BY MILES O'REILLY.

MILES O'REILLY caught JAMES KELLY, of Albany, in the act of stealing $100 worth of cotton goods from Mr. ALLEN CHEESBROUGH'S store, at No. 81 Franklin-street. He held the thief until Officer WILSEY, of the Fifth Ward, arrived and took the fellow to the Tombs, where he was committed for trial.

THE OLD STORY OF A DEN.

HERMAN HILLMAN alleges that he recently deposited three hundred-dollar bills in the hands of ELLEN YALE, at No. 161 Greenwich-street, and that subsequently, when he demanded the same, she professed never to have handled a dollar of his money. ELLEN YALE was arrested, Saturday, by patrolman HERBERT, of the Cedar-street Police-Station, and taken to the Tombs, where she described herself as a seamstress, residing at No. 352 Fourth-street. Notwithstanding her protestations of innocence, she was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A FALSE FRIEND.

On the 28th ultimo NICHOLAS BLAKE and JOHN QUINLAN, of No. 26 Oak-street, went abroad together in the Fourth Ward, and after their separation QUINLAN missed a hundred-dollar Treasury note, and supposed that he must have lost it; but subsequently he learned that on the evening of the 28th BLAKE purchase a suit of clothing of Mr. JAMES BERGEN, of No. 152 Cherry-street, and tendered a $100 Treasury note in payment therefor. He thereupon entered complaint at the Oak-street Police station, and detective officers MULLEN and HORBELT took BLAKE into custody. The prisoner, who is an Irish laborer, was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

KLEPTOMANIA.

CATHARINE MCKEVEN was arraigned for stealing goods from Mr. SIMON MANNER, of No. 400 Grand-street. It appears that CATHARINE and another woman entered the store and desired to see samples. While the clerk was showing the goods to the other woman, CATHARINE took from behind the counter a pair of pantaloons, and thrust them under her skirts. The goods being missed, a policeman was called in, and he, on being told that the goods were missing, searched CATHARINE, and found the property secreted under her crinoline. Her companion, in the confusion, made good her escape. CATHARINE was committed for trial without bail.

HIDEOUS ASSAULT.

Officer ANDRE, of the Court, apprehended JOHN MCALEAR, of No. 44 Sheriff-street, stove-dealer, and Mrs. ELIZABETH WALKER, who has apartments on the floor above MCALEAR'S store, appeared and made affidavit that on Thursday last, MCALEAR, during her absence from home, violated her daughter, ALMINA JANE, a child between 7 and 8 years of age. He sealed the child's lips by threatening to whip her if she revealed the occurrence; but the condition of the child's garments disclosed the crime, and on being pressed, she confessed.

BOAT RACE EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. SAMUEL PARKER, of No. 114 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, watchman on board the United States steamer *Malteawan*, appeared against HENRY PHILLIPS, otherwise "Dirty Dick." It seems that on Thursday night PHILLIPS, having rowed to the *Malteawan*, stole from her decks six fathoms of rope, valued at $35. He then pushed off his boat, but was seen, and an alarm was given; hearing which, Officers MCLAUGHLIN and SUTTIE, of the Seventh Ward, took a boat and gave chase, and after a smart race, captured the thief. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HOMICIDAL ENCOUNTER IN AN EAST SIDE LIQUOR-STORE.

Early yesterday morning a gang of Mackerelville boys quarreled over their cups in JOHN BRENNAN'S liquor-store, at No. 438 Second-avenue, and after fighting awhile one WILLIAM LORRIMER, it is alleged, stabbed THOMAS BRENNAN, brother of the landlord, inflicting a serious wound in his left side and abdomen with a common pocket-knife. GEORGE FROWEN'S jaw was also broken in the fight, and several other persons were severely wounded. Policemen WILSON and ROE, having been summoned, took LORRIMER, GEORGE CARSON and MICHAEL REYNOLDS into custody, and Justice LEDWITH committed LORRIMER to await the result of BRENNAN'S wounds, and held REYNOLDS and CARSON for examination. BRENNAN was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and after examination the surgeons expressed the opinion that his wounds were mortal.

MACKERELVILLE DIVERSIONS.

On Friday evening BARTHOLOMEW CONNORS, otherwise "Flaxy," a Mackerelville lounger, and foreman of Hose Company No. 45, requested a stage-driver to "stand treat," and as jehu declined the invitation, CONNORS knocked him to the floor of the bar-room wherein they were, and was about to administer a severe castigation, when patrolman REILLY, of the Eighteenth Ward, interfered and attempted to take the ruffian into custody. At this a number of CONNORS' confederates interfered and rescued the prisoner; but he struck an alarm rap, bringing his side partners to assist him, and they rearrested CONNORS. They then took him to the Eighteenth Ward Police Station, and were pursued by the gang, who stoned them on the way. Patrolman COUGHLIN was struck on the head with a stone, and seriously injured. One of the fellows was apprehended, but the remainder escaped across the river in small boats, which they stole at the piers. CONNORS was taken before Justice LEDWITH, and held to bail in $1,000 to keep the peace for six months.

STREET ROBBERY.

EDWARD DOUGHTY, of No. 193 Madison-avenue, made affidavit that, having been drinking and become somewhat intoxicated in company with HENRY DUFFY, of No. 273 West Thirty-ninth-street, plumber, in WM. MOONEY'S liquor store, at No. 281 Eighth-avenue, he started thence at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., and when in Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, DUFFY garroted him and took from his person his watch, chain, a locket and charms, and his wallet, containing $19, in all of the value of $59. Under this affidavit Justice LEDWITH uttered a warrant, and DUFFY was apprehended by Policeman ANDREWS, of the Twentieth Ward, and committed, without bail, for trial at the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner is a prepossessing person of 22 years, a native of this city.

DECEPTIVE COUNTERFEIT.

PATRICK C. COMMERFORD and SAMUEL C. STODDARD, of the Sixteenth Ward gang, were arrested by Policeman MCCAFFERTY, for passing spurious $10 bank notes upon Messrs. GEO. W. ASSAY, of No. 235 Eighth-avenue, and ERASTUS MILLER, of No. 277 West Twenty-third-street. When the officer appeared in court there was no complainant. Learning which, Justice LEDWITH issued a warrant, and sent Officer MCCAFFERTY to arrest Mr. MILLER and compel him to appear against the prisoners. They were committed. The spurious notes purport to have been uttered by the Gloucester County Bank, of Woodbury, N. J., and are the finest counterfeits that we have seen. The signatures of the President and Cashier are signally defective.

HOW THE STREET CONTRACTORS OPERATE.

Mr. PATRICK KELLY, of Eighty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Yorkville, Inspector of Pavements, under the authority of the Croton Board, made affidavit that THOMAS MAGNUM and others had brutally beaten him. Officer CREEDEN, of the Eighteenth Ward, apprehended the accused, and he was committed by Justice LEDWITH. It is alleged that contractors for paving the streets with Belgian blocks, not wishing Mr. KELLY to oversee the work, hired the ruffians to beat him off.

WHO ARE OUR STREET ROBBERS.

One night last week Mr. THOMAS SHANLY, Jr., of No. 217 East Nineteenth-street, was garroted and robbed in First-avenue, near Fifteenth-street, and the persons who were taken into custody and held to answer for the crime made the following record at Jefferson Market Police Court: TIMOTHY BUTTERLY, 22 years of age, native of Ireland, dwells at No. 249 East Fifteenth-street, and is a blacksmith; JOHN MCCORMICK, aged 21 years, is a native of this city, lives at No. 55 East Sixteenth-street, and does nothing at present; EDWARD NEILAN is 20 years of age, a native of Ireland, lives at No. 520 East Sixteenth-street, and is a plumber; JAMES KENNEDY, aged 18 years, is a native of this city, lives at No. 410 East Sixteenth-street, and does nothing at present; FRANCIS O'NEILL, aged 20 years, is a native of Ireland, lives at No. 73 East Twenty-second-street, and is a waiter. All these were arrested by Policeman BRODERICK, of the Eighteenth Ward. EDWARD NEILAN was bailed by PATRICK GORTON, of No. 38 Cherry-street.

A FAMILY JAR.

Miss JULIA BECK, of No. 448 Sixth-avenue, and Miss SARAH WOODHOUSE, of No. 129½ West Thirtieth-street, buxom lasses of about 21, recently bade their parents adieu and took up their abode at No. 100 East Twenty-fifth-street, and they dwelt together—with whom does not appear—until Thursday, when they seem to have quarreled; for on Friday JULIA appeared at Jefferson Market and made a bitter affidavit, alleging that SARAH had stolen and pawned her water-proof cloak, gold sleeve-buttons and under-garments, all of which she valued at $35. On examination JULIA admitted that herself and SARAH had borrowed each other's garments and jewelry down to the time of the alleged theft, and the accused said that she had merely borrowed the jewelry and clothing, as usual, and had not been near a pawnbroker. Under the affidavit the magistrate, having no option, required SARAH to find $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions, and this was given by ERASTUS P. MONROE, of No. 51 Greene-street.

Yorkville—Before Justice Kelly.

MAYHEM.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, FRANCIS MCGINNIS, of Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, lost a portion of his nasal organ while engaged in a hostile encounter with JOHN BUELL and JOHN GLEASON, in JOSEPH SMITH'S house, in Forty-eighth-street. Patrolmen FIERO and BRADY, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, took GLEASON and BUELL to the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, and they were released by Justice KELLY.

Fires.

STABLE IN OLIVER-STREET.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning a frame stable in the rear of Nos. 38 and 40 Oliver-street, owned by Mr. MARTIN MCINANY, was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin, The horses were taken out in safety. The loss is estimated at only $50; no insurance.

BASEMENT IN SUFFOLK-STREET.

Mr. ALBERT A. HELD'S furniture, in the basement of No. 156 Suffolk-street, was damaged to the extent of about $200, on Saturday evening, by fire which originated from a lamp that had been left burning near a bed. Mr. HELD has $750 insurance in the Germania office.

JUNK-SHOP IN BAXTER-STREET.

A fire occurred from spontaneous combustion of old rags, between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in JOHN LEARY'S junk-shop, in the basement of No. 49 Baxter-street. The flames burst through into DENNIS SULLIVAN'S liquor-store, on the first floor above, and were there extinguished. Mr. LEARY'S loss is estimated at $200, and SULLIVAN thinks that his will reach a like sum. Neither is insured.

AQUATICS.

Contest Between the Atalanta and Columbia Boat Clubs. The Columbia the Victor.

In accordance with the challenge lately issued by the Atalanta Boat Club, a race came off Saturday in the bend of the river, near the Elysian Fields, between the six-oared outrigger *Columbia*, of the Columbia Club' and the four-oared outrigger *Volante*, of the Atalanta Club. The weather was all that could be desired, and the water, though not so smooth as when the race between the same clubs took place' a week ago, was still sufficiently so for a fair race to be contested. The crew of the *Columbia*—three of their best oarsmen being barred out—comprised J. C. Barry, stroke; J. C. O'Neil, J. F. Bohlen, Peter McIndoe, G. T. Woglom, E. J. Brown and James Hutchison, coxswain. The crew of the *Volante* comprised George J. Roahr, stroke; John H. Lindsey, Wm. A. Knapp, Wm. H. Webster, and J. Ogden, coxswain. A large number of spectators congregated in the Elysian Fields to witness the contest, and the river was literally alive with small boats.

About 5½ P. M. a start was effected, and very soon afterward two of the *Columbia's* crew "caught crabs," to the great amusement of the spectators. But notwithstanding these mishaps, the *Columbia* drew ahead, and bets of ten to one and ten to five were freely offered on her. It appeared to be the general impression that four oars, no matter how good they were, could not successfully contend against six. The race, however, was suddenly and unexpectedly brought to a termination by one of the *Volante's* crew, Mr. J. H. LINDSEY, breaking his row-lock, when he immediately jumped overboard to lighten the boat and give his comrades a chance of winning. They, however, decided to give up the contest, and re-embarking their water-soaked comrade, they returned to the Judge's boat. In the meantime the *Columbia* went over the course—three miles—and was consequently declared to be the winner. The time was reported to be 22 minutes, 40 seconds, being 45 seconds better than the time made by the *Atlanta* in her victorious contest with the *Columbia* on the previous Saturday.

The Judge for the Atalanta Club was Mr. HENRY H. DYER; for the Columbia, Mr. JOHN K. SIMPSON. Referee, Mr. CHARLES A. PEVERELLEY. It is probable that another race on the same terms will take place very soon.

Base Ball.

TWO MATCHES IN BROOKLYN TO-DAY.

This (Monday) afternoon, the Eagle club play with the Atlantics, on the Capitoline grounds, and the Eckfords have a match with the Enterprise, on the Union Ball grounds. The latter promises to be the best contested match, as the Eagles visit the Atlantics more for a social afternoon's play.

THE ATLANTICS TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

BROOKLYN, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The first nine of the Atlantic Base Ball Club will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-street, in the 7 P. M. train for Washington, on Monday, 28th, and play the National Club on the President's grounds on Tuesday afternoon.

W. V. BABCOCK,
President, Alantic B. B. C.

This game was not arranged until yesterday, and then only because a delegation from Washington would not listen to a denial. The desire to see the Champions play is so universal in Washington, they have decided to go. They request the Eagle Club to be ready for play to-day at 2 P. M. sharp.

EMPIRE VS. KEYSTONE.

The match between these clubs, played in Philadelphia on Saturday, resulted in favor of the Keystones, whose batting was the finest display of the kind seen on the grounds this season. The Empires returned home the same night, having been most hospitably entertained, especially by the Athletics, who took them over the city. The following is the score:

KEYSTONE.	Outs.	Runs.	EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.
Frazier, 2d b.	1	6	Kelly, 2d b.	2	3
Woods, s. s.	3	5	Duncan, 1st b.	2	1
Smith, r. f.	2	5	Wilson, l. f.	4	0
Cuthbert, l. f.	1	5	Waterman, 3d b.	1	3
Dick, 3d b.	3	4	Warel, c. f.	1	3
Brattan, c. f.	3	4	Miller, r. f.	3	1
Brown, 1st b.	1	6	Ryder, s. s.	2	2
Malone, c.	1	6	Martin, p.	1	1
Lex, p.	3	4	Jewett, c.	2	1
Total	18	45	Total	18	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Keystone	11	5	2	10	13	4—45
Empire	8	3	1	1	0	2—15

Umpire—Mr. LAMBERTSON, of the Camden Club.
Scorers—Messrs. LYNCH and GAUNT.
Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes.
Fly-catches—Empire, 7; Keystone, 4.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—Early yesterday morning OWEN SULLIVAN, who was asleep at No. 50 Baxter-street, rolled out of a fourth-story window, and was taken from the sidewalk apparently unharmed.... HENRY A. SMITH'S leg was fearfully crushed between a boat and the bridge at the Cortlandt-street Ferry, on Sunday evening; Policeman RHODES took him to Bellevue Hospital.... ERNST FROMMER, of Melrose, Westchester County, fell and was severely injured, having attempted to enter a Third-avenue car while it was in motion near Fifty-first-street. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital..... Mr. HENRY NEHMELMANN, of No. 649 Hudson-street, was seriously wounded while riding in car No. 12, of the Hudson River Railroad Company's city line, that car having collided with one of the Tenth-avenue cars at the intersection of Gansevoort and West streets, on Saturday evening; his right arm was fractured.

RICHARD T. FROST, a fine little fellow aged nine years, the only son of Mr. RICHARD T. FROST, of No. 102 Division-street, was drowned at Mead's Basin, Passaic County, N. J., last Monday, while bathing. It appears that he ventured out in the water too far, his companions, a little boy and his sister, aged seven years, who gave the alarm, being unable to make any effort to save him. The body was picked up by his school teacher. He was a universal favorite with all who knew him, and is deeply mourned by his afflicted parents.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—HENRY G. WHEATON, Esq., a lawyer of this city, was suddenly killed on Friday evening by being run over by a New-Haven train, near Seventy-eight street. He was well known as a member of the legal profession, and in his younger days he was one of the most eloquent members of the bar. He has served several terms in the Legislature of this State, both as Assemblyman and Senator, and was for a long time the District Attorney of the County of Albany.

FELL OVERBOARD.—On Saturday forenoon, while the steamship *Scotland*, lying at Pier No. 47, North River, was getting ready to sail for Liverpool, a passenger named PATRICK CLOSKY fell overboard, striking in his fall a spile. He was taken to the City Hospital by Policeman FARREL. He lies in a very precarious condition.

SHARKS IN THE HARBOR.—One day last week Messrs. WILLIAM H. CORNET and CHARLES RYERSON caught a large shark in the Thirty-eighth-street dock, North River. His sharkship weighed 211 pounds, and measure eight feet in length. The carcass may be seen at Mr. WM. H. CORNET'S boat-house, at the foot of West Fifty-second-street.

FEARFUL LEAP.—NICHOLAS WALKER, while suffering under an attack of delirium tremens, leaped from a second-story window of his residence, at No. 55 Bayard-street, and his right leg was fractured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

DROWNED.—Mr. JAMES MACLEAN, of New-Haven, was accidentally knocked overboard and drowned at Peck-slip, yesterday morning. The body was recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—WM. MCDERMOTT, a porter by occupation, employed at the New-York Hotel, fell dead on the corner of Johnson and Carll streets, on Saturday evening. While pumping a pitcher of water, he commenced to bleed from the lungs, when he sat down on the curb-stone to rest, and in a few minutes thereafter expired. Officer ELIAS, of the Forty-first Precinct, conveyed the body to the station-house, where Coroner LYNCH took charge of it.... WM. EAGLETON, aged 45 years, residing at No. 51 William-street, a native of Peekskill, N. Y., died suddenly of apoplexy on Saturday evening, while leaving his residence. He had been complaining for some time, but still continued at his business. He leaves a wife and four children. The deceased was a ship-clerk by occupation.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 166, of which 19 were men, 24 women, 67 boys and 56 girls. The principal diseases were, cholera infantum, 35; marasmus, 19; consumption, 11: dysentery, 8; diarrhea, 7; hooping cough, 7; convulsions, 8; croup, 4; cholera morbus, 1; typhoid fever, 4; diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 1; &c. Under one year of age, 65. Natives of United States, 137; Ireland, 15; Germany, 4; England, 3; Scotland, 4; other countries 3.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A fire broke out in the store of Messrs. DAYTON & CARTER No. 199 Fulton-avenue about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, resulting in slight damage. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Williamsburgh.

ARRESTS FOR ARSON.—About 3 A. M. yesterday, Officers HENDRICKS and NOLTZ, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, observed smoke and flames issuing from a shed in Devoe-street, near Graham-avenue, E. D., within twenty feet of the Wesleyan Church, and proceeding to the spot they found a young man, who acted suspiciously, and took him into custody. The officers extinguished the fire without any difficulty. On the young man being taken to the station-house, he acknowledged having kindled the fire, said the devil induced him to do it, and that he only wanted to give "the boys" a run. He wore a badge No. 503, gave his name as JOHN BROWN, residing at No. 311 North Second-street, and said he had recently joined Hose No. 8. The police say the reputation of this company is bad, but the young man arrested has hitherto borne an unblemished character.... EMMA SHIELDS, a young colored girl, was arrested on Saturday last, by order of the Fire Marshal, on a charge of attempting to fire the residence of Dr. LORETTE, the day previous. Judge WALTER held her for further examination. The girl had been employed to clean the doctor's office, and the offence was committed during his absence from home.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SAILOR SHOT BY THE MATE OF A SHIP—THE MATE MISTAKEN FOR A NEGRO AND THREATENED WITH LYNCH LAW.—A Portuguese sailor named SMITH, while conducting himself in a mutinous manner on board the ship *Abodeen*, lying at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken, was shot and wounded in three places on Friday, by the mate of the ship, NELSON VALIN, a swarthy-visaged individual, who would be readily taken for a mulatto. It appears that the Captain of the ship supplied VALIN with money, with instructions to pay off and discharge the men, and then went away, leaving the ship in his charge. According to VALIN'S statement, he paid the sailors the money due them, and they went away. Subsequently SMITH came on board, somewhat intoxicated, and said that he wished to get his luggage, and the mate told him to go forward and get it. In a short time SMITH came aft, and, claiming that a pair of shoes were missing, said that he wanted to look in his (the mate's) state-room. The mate allowed him to look in the state-room, but would not allow him to overhaul the things, and ordered him out. Presently. SMITH returned, accompanied by a ship-mate, and demanded the privilege of searching the state-room, which the mate declined to allow, saying that he was responsible for everything on board the ship, and if SMITH attempted to enter the cabin he would shoot him. SMITH advanced, when he fired three times, two of the balls taking effect in the thigh, and a third in the abdomen, the last wound being unintentional, as he only wished to prevent an assault by wounding the man. A report soon spread along the docks amongst the longshoremen, that a white man had been shot by a negro, and in a few minutes an excited crowd gathered in the vicinity, and the cry was raised to kill the "nagur." At this juncture, Special Deputy Sheriff REED went on board the *Abodeen*, and, unobserved, conveyed VALIN in a small boat around to another dock, where they landed. VALIN then proceeded before Recorder AVERY, and delivered himself up. He gave the above version of the affair, and said that he believed that SMITH came on board for the purpose of creating a disturbance. The Recorder held him in the sum of $1,000 to appear and answer any charge that might be brought against him. VALIN caused the wounded man to be conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and sent word that the ship would be responsible for any expense that might be incurred.

DEATH OF A SUICIDE.—JULIUS HELLER, the German who shot himself on Tuesday night last, at No. 114 Newark-avenue, died on Saturday afternoon of his injuries. Coroner FARREL held an inquest and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. Deceased was a single man and had no relatives in this country. Up to the last he refused to assign any reason for attempting to put an end to his life.

THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB-HOUSE.—In consequence of access to the Jersey City Yacht Club-house having been cut off by the construction of the Central Railroad across Communipaw Bay, the club have placed their house on a scow and removed it to a point outside of the railroad cribwork.

[Advertisement]

CONNUBIAL FELICITY AND BLISS.—HOW WIVES SHOULD BE TREATED.—Nothing is more susceptible of harm "from the storms of this rude world" than the delicate nature of woman. The husband remains hearty and robust in seasons when the frail and delicate wife droops like a rudely-handled sensitive plant. "The storm that leaves the oak unscathed uproots the flower." If your wife is ailing, if sickness prostrates her, if maternal solicitude and care wear upon her, remember you are the Heaven-appointed guardian of her health. You should not fail to supply her with delicacies which will assist Nature in restoring her to full vigor. Plantation Bitters are just the thing she needs. Their effect in building up the system, restoring the life-forces to their original vigor, creating new blood and adipose matter, is truly magical.

[Advertisement]

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—September number contains brilliant Literary Novelties, grand display of Fall Fashions, new and popular Music, full-size Patterns, magnificent and costly Engravings, &c., &c.

[Advertisement]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Constitution, from Savannah.—Mrs. Elliott and servant, Mrs. A. Keih, Mrs. A. O'Reily, Miss D. Ahern, Mrs. Mary E. Denver, Miss F. Prendergast, Mrs. L. B. Shropshire, Mr. S. Wright, Miss W. Konner, W. Gibbings and lady, Mr. Emerson, A. E. Heteon, W. A. Robinson, M. Leon, W. King, W. R. Tolles, two Sisters of Charity, Mrs. C. Hurlefield and three children, J. H. Birnner, W. Rowe, F. S. Prendergast, C. Baker, lady and child, Mrs. Wilcox, Rev. Mrs. Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Whalen, T. Sounekalby, Capt. Borden, B. Kohn.

In steamship Varuna, from Savannah.—C. Greenwood, J. H. Johnston, B. M. Nuby, W. R. Pettes and servant, J. E. Purdy, C. Hutchinson, J. Slayer, T. Haywood and lady, Mr. Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, A. Haywood, Mr. Allen, Mr. Mathews and daughter, Miss Hall, Miss Bevel, P. H. Lee, H. Eure, P. M. Fleishman, C. Buckhart, Dr. Gujer and lady, E. R. Doane, A. Robinson, J. M. Cleaver and son, J. C. Robinson, J. Williams, E. T. Haynes, T. D. Wright, J. Schweetzer, Mrs. Stoddard, S. O'Donnell, S. H. Hempstead, A. Rush. Jesse Lee, Robert Reed, Thos. Johnson, W. McGrany, A. Short, Robert Kirk.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 23 | Sun sets..... 6 40 | Moon sets... 10 34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 11 39 | Gov. Island 12 28 | Hell Gate... 1 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 27.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Portsmouth, R. B. Smith, Commander, New-Orleans Aug. 6, and the bar 7th. Lat. 27 37, lon. 87 29, saw barkantine Tilly Von Name, bound eastward. Lat. 23 55, lon. 81 33, herm. brig Star of Peace, bound northward. Lat. 31 50, lon. 79 38, brig Helen A. Edgett, from Cienfuegos for New-York, 15 ds. out; had lost two of his crew from yellow fever. Lat. 37, lon. 74, Br. brig Naiad, bound N.

Steamship Alleghany, Flagg, Baltimore 43 hours, with mdse. to C. W. Percival.

Steamer Commander, Terry, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Varuna, Whitehurst, Savannah 74 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Off Tybee Island, Aug. 24, passed bark Harvest Moon, bound up.

Steamship Constitution, Greenman, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson. Experienced strong N. E. winds S. of Hatteras.

Bark Princeton, Munson, Demarara 20 ds., with sugar, etc., to Harry Barnes.

Bark Ocean Steed, Flynn, Fojardo, P. R. 21 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig B. Inginac, Larraway, Port-au-Prince and Miragoane 17 ds., touching at Inagua 12th inst., with coffee and logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig D. O. Castner, (of Waldoboro,) Swartz, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Yates & Porterfield. Had some heavy weather; split sails, washed away stern, &c.

Brig Frederick, (Dan.,) Caspersen, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. July 21, lat. 11 30 S., lon. 34, signalized a Br. bark, strg. S., showing 3d dist. pendant Nos. 9,362.

Brig Crocus, Mansen, Norfolk 4 ds., with cotton seed, etc., to master.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Wesey, Humacoa, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Middleton & Co.

Brig Nile, Whitter, Crab Island 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. F. Penniston.

Schr. Georgianna, (Br.,) Foster, Nassau 14 ds., with iron, etc., to J. C. Rhaming. Aug. 24, lat. 38 41, lon. 74 30, fell in with schr. Charles Henry Ferris, coal loaded and abandoned, with five feet of water in her hold; put a crew on board, pumped her out, and brought her to this port.

Schr. Euphemia, (Br.,) Allen, Jacmel 20 ds., with coffee. etc., to J. Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Samuel T. Keese, Jones, Savanilla 21 ds., with fustic. coffee, etc., to J. Foulke's Sons.

Schr. Nichola, Shislam, Jt. Johns, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar, etc., to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Gersh. Banker, Ellis, Jacksonville, Fla., 11 ds., with cotton to order.

Schr. Volta, Perry, Charleston 17 ds., with cotton, etc., to master.

Schr. Moonlight, Stules, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. J. W. Hine, Mansen, Georgetown, D. C., coal.
Schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Mary Langdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Mary Hall, Poland, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Concord, Duncan, Rockland, with lime.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The steamer Propontia, from Liverpool Aug. 12, with 600 passengers, arr. here to-day.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Steamship Catharine Whiting, Merryman, hence for Galveston 26th inst., leaking.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, Aug. 10, brig Flight, for New-York next day.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR, (CONCLUDED.) BY Archbishop TRENCH. See
HOURS AT HOME.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
AM. NEWS CO., Gen. Agts.

WOMAN.

FEMALES, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings and ailments peculiar to the sex. Freedom from these contributes in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect, more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half clothed and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength, the exposure to night air, the sudden change of temperature, the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system; composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, Too Profuse, Exhausting, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: *Helmbold's Compound Extract of Buchu.*

Directions for use, diet, and advice accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant.

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is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating:

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Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

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